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MONTHLY REPORT

OF

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FOR

JULY, 1869.



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MONTHLY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1869.

SIR: I herewith submit for publication the report of this division for the month of July, embracing a condensed statement of the condition of the growing crops, together with a variety of extracts from the correspondence of the Department, a table showing the imports for three-quarters of the last fiscal year, an article on chemical manures, meteorological tables and notes on the weather for June, and minor items from various sources.

J. R. DODGE, *Statistician.*

Hon. HORACE CAPRON, *Commissioner.*

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The excessive rain-fall of June—the season of ripening of winter grain—has had an influence upon the harvest, and should be regarded in a report of the condition of the crops. The following table shows the mean rain-fall and temperature both of May and June, as compared with the same months of last year, obtained by averaging the results of observations of the entire corps of Smithsonian reporters throughout the country:

	1869.				1868.			
	May.		June.		May.		June.	
	Mean temp.	Rain-fall.	Mean temp.	Rain-fall.	Mean temp.	Rain-fall.	Mean temp.	Rain-fall.
Maine	53.2	4.52	62.2	3.92	51.1	9.54	63.7	2.47
New Hampshire	54.9	3.52	62.2	3.26	53.9	7.03	66.7	3.50
Vermont	54.2	3.73	62.3	4.99	55.7	5.01	64.4	3.95
Massachusetts	61.2	6.22	65.2	5.38	52.9	8.05	66.5	3.50
Rhode Island	54.6	6.04	64.6	2.26	52.2	8.88	60.5	3.43
Connecticut	55.9	5.68	65.4	6.61	53.8	8.26	65.1	4.37
New York	54.4	3.56	64.6	4.49	51.4	5.99	66.5	3.34
New Jersey	58.7	4.54	70.8	4.37	57.0	7.20	69.3	5.37
Pennsylvania	57.8	4.84	68.5	4.84	56.9	6.30	68.8	3.47
Delaware			78.2	1.40				
Maryland	61.6	4.93	71.7	2.49	58.9	6.92	70.7	3.46
Virginia	60.9	5.89	73.2	3.86	62.4	6.37	70.3	2.29
North Carolina	63.8	4.58	75.2	5.13	65.3	3.91	73.7	3.48
South Carolina	67.8	1.19	77.4	3.72	69.3		74.4	2.46
Georgia	67.2	2.67	75.5	2.89	70.4	5.04	75.5	0.84

	1869.				1868.			
	May.		June.		May.		June.	
	Mean temp.	Rain-fall.	Mean temp.	Rain-fall.	Mean temp.	Rain-fall.	Mean temp.	Rain-fall.
Florida	72.1	1.11	80.3	6.08	76.1	-----	79.8	12.40
Alabama	69.7	1.69	76.6	4.12	69.6	3.11	78.3	0.99
Mississippi	70.4	1.77	75.5	3.01	73.9	3.98	78.6	1.57
Louisiana	70.0	-----	-----	-----	69.8	1.00	78.6	1.57
Texas	73.9	3.45	79.9	4.01	75.3	2.53	80.3	2.37
Tennessee	64.0	3.00	73.2	4.32	66.3	3.17	73.8	1.55
West Virginia	60.4	2.00	70.1	5.30	60.6	-----	71.5	-----
Kentucky	62.5	2.70	71.9	5.11	63.2	5.55	71.6	5.04
Missouri	63.6	4.53	70.5	6.99	65.7	4.48	73.4	2.80
Illinois	59.4	5.48	68.3	6.73	69.1	6.32	71.2	2.78
Indiana	59.6	6.39	69.7	5.22	62.0	7.13	71.8	3.44
Ohio	59.4	6.49	68.4	5.25	55.3	5.54	69.7	5.57
Michigan	52.5	3.58	60.4	5.20	54.6	3.01	62.3	4.47
Wisconsin	53.9	5.00	61.0	7.73	56.1	2.28	66.2	5.66
Minnesota	57.8	2.28	64.4	2.74	60.2	3.95	68.3	3.44
Iowa	59.1	4.58	66.4	7.42	61.8	5.60	69.9	4.57
Kansas	62.7	4.46	68.3	7.95	68.1	3.99	76.0	3.79
Nebraska	61.9	4.02	67.8	6.92	64.9	7.70	72.5	3.79
California	62.7	0.54	66.6	0.01	56.0	21.26	56.1	0.38
Utah	-----	-----	65.1	-----	56.3	2.36	64.7	4.00
Montana	-----	-----	64.6	1.00	-----	-----	-----	-----

It will be seen that rain in June of this year has been in excess of its fall during the same period of 1868, except in Florida, the Atlantic coast between Washington and New York City, and to a slight degree in Rhode Island, in New Hampshire, and in Minnesota. The greatest disparity has existed in the wheat belt between the Missouri and the Mississippi River. Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri average a rain-fall of 7.20 inches, against an average of 3.54 in June of last year. The temperature has also been lower by three to seven degrees, the difference being greatest in Kansas, and nearly as marked in Nebraska. In the South, while there has been more rain in June than usual, the temperature has not been reduced. May, in the South, was much colder than the same month in 1868, causing much anxiety and labor in replanting.

The effect, upon winter grain, of so much moisture in the ripening season, has been to give a growth of straw almost unprecedented, and an appearance of vigor quite remarkable. At the same time, a general exemption from insects has been observed, and a good development and filling of the head, which, with the increased acreage heretofore recorded, might be expected to produce a harvest of extraordinary magnitude. To this calculation there are a few drawbacks. Rust, which has not been general or peculiarly destructive, has wrought some injury east of the plains, and has been quite severe in several counties in California, and may yet prove disastrous to the spring wheat. There will be some complaint of light yield in threshing, in comparison with the apparent vigor and fullness of the growth at reaping. Already several accounts of injury by sprouting in the shock have been received from

Missouri, Tennessee, and Southern Illinois, where the harvest is over. This latter drawback, should wet weather continue, may greatly reduce the value of the crop. It is scarcely possible, however, that any one or all of these causes may be sufficient so to reduce the crop as to cause a scarcity. It may be assumed to be the third full crop, following three seasons of comparative scarcity; and an abundance of flour, at moderate prices, may reasonably be expected, with a good surplus for exportation. If the harvests of Europe are short, as appearances threaten, prices may be somewhat stiffened by an increased foreign demand.

There is less variety in local prospects than usual. Rarely have appearances been more uniformly good, and local failures so rare. In New England, though little wheat is grown, reports are quite favorable. The general tenor of reports has been that the season is backward, but that wheat is above an average in appearance.

In New York, some accounts of rust have been received; the greatest injury reported is in Yates County. From the old Genesee district the report comes that wheat stands remarkably well, and promises a fine harvest.

In parts of New Jersey, as in Hunterdon County, it is claimed that wheat has not been better in twenty years; in Ocean, rust has appeared, yet it is assumed that the crop will be above an average.

Very favorable returns are received from Pennsylvania, many counties reporting an unusual promise. Slight indications of rust are mentioned in a few instances.

In Maryland and Virginia a better crop than for many years has been gathered. Some counties report a yield double that of last year. In St. Mary's County, Maryland, the grain is found to be proportionally less than the straw.

In the Carolinas a superior crop is reported, as also in Georgia, though injured to some extent by rust.

Some counties in Alabama report an unparalleled yield. The returns from the States directly west of Alabama are generally favorable, though little wheat is grown in that quarter. In Texas a lack of seed reduced the acreage sown.

The harvest has been abundant in Arkansas, with more or less injury in the shock from rain.

In Tennessee there has been damage from sprouting in the shock, and a little from rust. The Tappahannock, in one county, was free from rust, while the White Michigan suffered from it. In another county, where the Tappahannock and Red May were compared, the former had the advantage by ten per cent.

Throughout the west the reports have been so uniformly favorable that it is necessary only to note the exceptions. In the younger States the increase of the crop over that of last year is heavy, as in Cuming County, Nebraska, which produced 50,000 bushels in 1868, and is estimated to yield 100,000 this season. In Missouri wheat upon the timber lands looked better than that on the prairies, where it was winter-killed to some extent. In Hancock County, Ohio, the crop of half a township was destroyed by hail; in many localities the grain was badly laid, and difficult to harvest with a machine, while cradling in season was simply an impossibility. Some of the Illinois prairies, and certain Missouri wheat fields, were too soft for the use of reapers, and labor was too scarce and high to admit of any other mode of harvesting. Only the late-sown winter wheat, as a rule, has been affected with rust. Floods in the bottom-lands have done considerable damage in Illinois, Indiana and elsewhere. In California great anticipations have been some-

what modified by the appearance of rust in Santa Clara, San Bernardino, and other counties. In Oregon the early-sown spring wheat is looking extremely well, while that sown very late is threatened with failure, from unusual heat without rain. Correspondents in Arizona have estimated twenty-five bushels per acre for early, and eighteen bushels for late-sown wheat.

Corn.—The season has been very unfavorable for the great national crop, in almost every State. In the early spring, cold weather and wet soils, threatening to rot the seed as fast as it was put into the ground, delayed the season of planting. Then large areas were replanted, from a continuance of similar conditions, and the stand has therefore been poor, and the growth stunted and feeble in northern latitudes until late in June, since which time a great improvement has resulted. The copious notes from local correspondents will give interesting particulars. In many fields there are more weeds than corn. Worms have proved destructive in some places. Altogether, the prospect at present is quite unfavorable for a good crop of corn, though there is yet time, under favorable circumstances, for great amelioration.

The acreage is less in the South, by a very slight diminution, than last year. It is also less in New York, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and in some of the Eastern States, the decrease in Illinois amounting to four per cent., or more than 150,000 acres. There has been an enlargement of the corn area west of the Mississippi, and to some extent in more eastern States, sufficient to give a total acreage equal to that of last year.

Cotton.—The feebleness and starved appearance of the plant in May and early June are yielding to the bright suns and genial showers of the progressing season, which are rapidly repairing all damages except a lack of a perfect "stand." In a few localities fears are expressed that there will not be more than half a crop. On the other hand, among the favorable indications presented, the general report is, along the Atlantic coast, that large quantities of fertilizers have been used, great care exercised in selecting seed, and better implements employed, while the laborers are more faithful and reliable. In Mississippi the plant is from two to three weeks later than usual, but looks very well and promises, with a favorable season, to be nearly as far advanced as usual the 15th of August, the time to commence the first picking.

The acreage is about 16 per cent. greater than last year, increasing the total acreage of 1868, which was about seven millions, to more than eight millions of acres. Tennessee exhibits a slight decrease in acreage, (as do Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, though their cotton area is too small to affect the calculation,) and the increase in the other States is estimated as follows: North Carolina, 10 per cent.; South Carolina, 9; Georgia, 18; Florida, 25; Alabama, 8; Mississippi, 14; Louisiana, 16; Texas, 32; Arkansas, 12. Should the yield per acre equal that of last year, this increase of acreage would enlarge the total production to very nearly three millions of bales. Nothing short of unusual disasters will reduce the crop below that of last year, or two and a half millions.

Other crops.—Hay will be abundant, but of comparatively poor quality, being rank in growth, and to some extent injured in curing. In New England it is not a full crop.

Potatoes have been very largely planted, and are generally growing vigorously and promising well, except where injured by wet weather. Fears of an unusual amount of potato disease are beginning to prevail.

For particulars concerning these and minor crops the accompanying tables and notes of correspondents should be consulted.

Table showing the condition of the crops on the 1st day of July, 1869.

STATES.	Corn.		Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.	
	Average, compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition of winter wheat July 1.	Average condition of spring wheat July 1.	Average condition of winter rye July 1.	Average condition of spring rye July 1.	Average condition of winter barley July 1.	Average condition of spring barley July 1.
Maine	9.8	9.1	10	9.8	10.2	10	-----	10.2
New Hampshire	10	9	10	10.7	10.3	10.6	9.3	10.5
Vermont	9.8	7.1	10	9.8	9.2	9.6	-----	9.7
Massachusetts	9.9	9.3	10.3	10	10.5	10.7	10	10.3
Rhode Island	10.3	10.3	-----	-----	10	10	-----	11.3
Connecticut	10	9.3	10.6	10.6	10.8	11	-----	11
New York	9.8	8.8	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.8
New Jersey	10.4	9.8	11.5	-----	10.9	-----	-----	-----
Pennsylvania	10.2	9.4	11.3	10.8	10.1	10.2	10	10.7
Delaware	9	8.5	11.5	-----	12	-----	-----	-----
Maryland	10.2	9.7	11.5	-----	10.7	-----	9.5	9.6
Virginia	11	10	13	-----	10.6	-----	11	-----
North Carolina	10	10.6	12.5	13	10.5	11	9	-----
South Carolina	9.8	10	12.2	-----	10.4	-----	-----	-----
Georgia	9.4	10.6	11.8	-----	10.5	-----	10.1	-----
Florida	11	9.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Alabama	10	9.7	11.3	-----	10.3	-----	10	-----
Mississippi	9.8	9.6	10.9	-----	11	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana	9.8	10.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Texas	10.7	11.7	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.3	10.6
Arkansas	9.8	9.8	10.8	10	10.2	-----	10.5	-----
Tennessee	9.9	9.2	11.8	11.5	10.6	10.8	10.3	10.5
West Virginia	10.6	9.9	13.2	11.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.8
Kentucky	10.5	8.9	13.3	11	11	10.6	10.6	9.8
Missouri	11.3	9.1	11.1	10.1	10	10.3	10.9	10.7
Illinois	9.6	7.6	11	9.3	10.5	11	10.4	9.8
Indiana	9.7	8.6	12	9.7	10.9	10.5	11.1	10.2
Ohio	10	8.8	12.5	10.4	11.1	10.5	10.8	10.6
Michigan	9.5	7.7	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.3
Wisconsin	10.1	6.5	10.8	10.4	10.6	10.9	10.2	10.4
Minnesota	10.4	7.9	11.1	10.9	10.1	10.5	10.3	10.6
Iowa	11.8	8.1	10.2	11.4	10.8	11.3	10.4	10.7
Kansas	13.2	10.1	10.3	12.3	10	10.1	10.2	9.9
Nebraska	10.6	7.9	7.8	11.9	12	11.6	-----	11.6
California	10.5	9.6	9.3	8.3	9.8	8.5	10.1	9.5

Condition of the crops, &c.—Continued.

STATES.	Oats.	Pasture.	Clover.	Timothy.	Potatoes, (Solanum tuberous.)	Potatoes, (Batatas edulis,) sweet.	
	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Average, compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.
Maine	10.5	10.3	9.8	9.6	9.8	10.8	-----
New Hampshire	10.1	10	9.8	8.5	10.3	10	-----
Vermont	10.2	11.6	10.4	9.7	9.7	9.8	-----
Massachusetts	10.1	10.9	10.5	10.3	10.4	11	-----
Rhode Island	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	10.3	11	-----
Connecticut	11.6	11	11	11	11.3	11.3	-----
New York	10.9	11.3	10.6	10.5	10.1	10.3	9.7 10.2
New Jersey	11.7	11	9.5	10.1	11.2	11.7	10.5 10
Pennsylvania	11	11.1	10.1	10.4	10.8	10.6	10.2 9.8
Delaware	11	10.5	9.5	9.5	11	10	10 9.5
Maryland	10.6	10.2	9.4	9.6	11	10.3	11 9.4
Virginia	10	10.9	10.9	10.2	12	11	10.1 9.5
North Carolina	10.7	10.4	10.6	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.2 9.9
South Carolina	11.9	9.6	10.2	-----	10.4	11	10.2 10.3
Georgia	11.5	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.3	9.7 9.9
Florida	12.6	10.6	-----	-----	12.2	11	10 9.1
Alabama	11.3	10.1	10.8	-----	10.3	10.7	10.1 10.2
Mississippi	10.5	10.8	10.7	-----	10.2	9.8	10.4 9.8
Louisiana	-----	10.5	-----	-----	10.5	10.8	10.2 9.5
Texas	12	11.2	-----	-----	12	11.7	10 10.2
Arkansas	10.8	11.4	10.8	10.7	11.3	11.2	10.4 9.8
Tennessee	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	10	10.5	10.1 10
West Virginia	10.9	12.2	11.2	11.3	11	11.3	11.5 10
Kentucky	9.1	10.5	10.2	9.4	10.7	10.2	9.9 9.5
Missouri	11.6	12.2	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.1	10.4 10
Illinois	10.3	11.8	11	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.4 9.8
Indiana	10.7	11.8	11.5	11.6	10.2	10.4	9.9 9.7
Ohio	10.3	11.4	10.7	10.2	10.6	10.7	9.9 9.4
Michigan	11	11.7	11.2	11.1	9.8	9.8	10.2 9.7
Wisconsin	11	11.8	11.4	11.3	9.3	13.6	10.6 8.6
Minnesota	10.7	10.4	10.1	10.3	10.6	9.8	-----
Iowa	11.2	11.6	11.5	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.8 10.2
Kansas	12.1	13	11.3	11.3	13.1	13	10.3 10.5
Nebraska	12	11.7	-----	-----	12.3	11.7	10.6 10
California	9.9	10.8	10.4	9.2	12.5	10.5	15 10.1

Condition of the crops, &c.—Continued.

STATES.	Beans.		Sorghum.		Sugar Cane, (Not sorghum.)		Tobacco.	
	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1st.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1st.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1st.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1st.
Maine	10	9.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	10.4	9.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	11.8	9.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	10.1	9.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10
Rhode Island	10	9.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	10
New York	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.6	.....	.....	9.2	9.6
New Jersey	10	10	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	10	9.8	7.9	9	.....	.....	10.5	10.2
Delaware	10.5	11	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	10.1	10	9.4	9.6	.....	.....	10	9.7
Virginia	10.4	9.9	9.2	9.3	.....	.....	9.2	10.4
North Carolina	10.2	10.1	9	9.6	.....	.....	11.5	10.2
South Carolina	9.6	9.5	10.6	9.5	9.5	9	14.5	11.2
Georgia	10.2	10.1	7.6	9.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.9
Florida	10	10	.....	.....	10.3	9	11	11
Alabama	9.3	10	9.2	10	11.2	10	10.3	10.8
Mississippi	10	10	9.3	9.8	12.3	10	9.5	9.5
Louisiana	10	10	12.5	10	12.3	9	9	7.2
Texas	10.5	10.7	9.2	10.5	12.2	11	10	11.6
Arkansas	10.9	10.1	10.5	9.4	10	10	9.5	9.7
Tennessee	10.1	10.3	8.5	10	.....	.....	10.1	9.6
West Virginia	10.3	10.4	9.8	9.6	.....	.....	10.3	10.2
Kentucky	10	9.8	9.3	9	.....	.....	10.4	9.7
Missouri	11.1	10.1	10	9.3	.....	.....	10.8	10.6
Illinois	9.9	9.5	8.6	8.3	.....	.....	9.6	9.8
Indiana	9.8	9.5	9.3	8.6	.....	.....	9.9	9.8
Ohio	10	9.6	9	8.9	.....	.....	9.1	9.9
Michigan	9.6	9.1	8.8	8.1	.....	.....	9.1	9.1
Wisconsin	10.1	9.3	8.6	8	.....	.....	8.8	8.2
Minnesota	11.2	9.7	9.3	8.3	.....	.....	10	9.4
Iowa	11.4	10.2	9.4	8.8	.....	.....	9.9	9.8
Kansas	10	10	10	10	.....	.....	12.7	8.6
Nebraska	10.9	9.5	10.9	10	.....	.....	11.6	10
California	14.3	10.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9.6

Condition of the crops, &c.—Continued.

STATES.	Cotton.		Wool.	Apples.	Peaches.	Grapes.	Straw- berries.	Cran- berries.
	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1st.						
Maine		7.6	8.5	-----	9.5	9.8	9.3	
New Hampshire		8	8	8.3	9.9	11	9.7	
Vermont		8.5	9.7	-----	10.6	11.2	-----	
Massachusetts		9.1	7.3	10.3	9.4	12.2	11.5	
Rhode Island		10	7.3	10.6	11.3	11.3	9.5	
Connecticut		8.6	7.3	7.6	10	12	9.6	
New York		8.6	9.7	11.6	10.3	11.8	9.7	
New Jersey		9.9	11	15.4	12	12	11.5	
Pennsylvania		9.4	10.9	13.5	10.8	11.2	10.2	
Delaware		9	12	14.5	12	13	-----	
Maryland		10	11.3	11.4	11.4	12.6	10	
Virginia	8.2	8.7	9.5	10.6	12.5	11	11.6	-----
North Carolina	11	8.8	9.7	7	4.6	10	10.3	10.7
South Carolina	10.9	7.2	8.6	6.4	5.4	9.7	8.8	-----
Georgia	11.8	10.3	9.2	7.6	6.2	9.5	9.2	-----
Florida	12.5	10.6	9	-----	9.2	10.4	10	-----
Alabama	10.8	9	9.4	7.2	6.8	7.5	10.5	-----
Mississippi	11.4	8.9	9.6	8.8	7.1	9.5	9.9	-----
Louisiana	11.6	9	10.2	9.1	7	9.1	10.6	-----
Texas	13.2	9.4	6.7	9.2	9.8	10.2	11.5	-----
Arkansas	12	8.9	9.8	9.3	8.2	9.2	10.2	-----
Tennessee	9.6	8.1	10.2	7.1	5.3	9.8	10.2	10
West Virginia		9.3	13.7	13.6	10.7	11.8	9.7	
Kentucky	9.6	9.6	9.4	10.5	11.5	10.4	11.1	-----
Missouri	9.2	9.5	11	11.9	8.7	10.4	12.3	-----
Illinois	8.2	8.4	9.4	10.8	9.3	10.3	12.5	-----
Indiana		9	11.2	10.6	10.5	12.2	12	
Ohio		8.3	9.8	12.1	10	11.9	11.4	
Michigan		9.3	10.7	12.3	10.9	12.1	10.5	
Wisconsin		9.5	12.9	-----	10.9	11.8	11.2	
Minnesota		9.7	11.9	-----	9.3	11.6	10.3	
Iowa		9.3	11.4	9.3	10.7	12.5	10.7	
Kansas		11.9	10.1	5	11.1	13.5	-----	
Nebraska		10.3	10.5	9	9.8	13.1	-----	
California		10.5	9.8	9.3	14.1	11.1	-----	

NOTES ON THE CROPS.

WHEAT.

Androscoggin County, Maine.—Season backward, but grain crops stand about as last year.

Norway, Maine.—Grain never looked better.

Steuben, Maine.—Grain is looking well.

York County, Maine.—All crops promising.

Norfolk County, Mass.—Little wheat sown, but the crop is promising.

Steuben County, N. Y.—Winter wheat threatened with rust, owing to continued rains.

Seneca County, N. Y.—Very wet weather; wheat in danger from rust.

Genesee County, N. Y.—Winter wheat stands very thin on the ground.

Tompkins County, N. Y.—Grains very heavy; the weather unusually wet and cool. If wet weather continues, the damage to crops will be considerable.

Westchester County, N. Y.—Wheat is looking well, but will be seriously injured if the wet weather continues.

Jefferson County, N. Y.—The grain crops look well, and promise a bountiful yield.

Yates County, N. Y.—Wheat is generally heavy, and if not rusted would exceed the average yield, but excessive wet weather has induced rust, and if no change occurs for the better the crop will be almost a failure.

Tioga County, N. Y.—Wheat very fine.

Alleghany County, N. Y.—Wire worms are injuring the spring grains in some towns.

Niagara County, N. Y.—Wheat improved very rapidly in June.

Onondaga County, N. Y.—Wheat never looked better.

Ocean County, N. J.—Wheat has been injured in some localities, but the crop will be above the average.

Sussex County, N. J.—The winter grain has advanced rapidly since last report. The season has been such as to materially advance all crops, and they stand much better than at this date last year.

Hunterdon County, N. J.—The wheat crop of this county is the largest and best for the past 20 years—well filled, good quality, straw heavy, and at this date it is considered out of danger, except from hailstorms.

Lebanon County, Pa.—The wheat crop is the best we have had in ten years, and is almost ready to cut.

Perry County, Pa.—The wheat crop promises to be one of the best ever harvested here; it is thick on the ground, and the heads are longer and larger than last year; no weevil, no mildew, nor bug of any kind, to injure it.

Lancaster County, Pa.—Wheat promising.

Columbia County, Pa.—Prospect fair for wheat.

Westmoreland County, Pa.—The hail storm of the 28th of May almost totally destroyed the wheat and rye over a narrow strip of land through the county.

Lycoming County, Pa.—Wheat very fine; best prospect since 1856.

Indiana County, Pa.—Wheat prospect never better, though the crop is not yet out of danger. The growth of straw is rank, and much has been thrown down. Some complaint of mildew.

Baltimore County, Md.—Wheat crop the best for many years; excellent both in quality and quantity.

Cecil County, Md.—Wheat stands well, and appears to be well filled.

Queen Anne County, Md.—Wheat crop heavy and the grain generally plump.

St. Mary's County, Md.—There is apprehension among farmers that there will be found less grain than straw in the wheat crop.

Bath County, Va.—Finest season for wheat for many years past.

Buckingham County, Va.—Winter wheat is considerably injured by smut.

Wythe County, Va.—Best crop of wheat for many years.

King George County, Va.—The wheat crop is the best harvested for several years. The grain is full and promises to be heavy. The yield is probably double that of last year.

Randolph County, N. C.—Wheat being harvested; the crop is of excellent quality, and will do much to make up the deficiency of the past two or three years.

Lincoln County, N. C.—Wheat better than for many years—at least four hundred per cent. better than last year.

Burke County, N. C.—The wheat crop is said to be the best for ten years. The Tappahannock wheat is superior.

Davie County, N. C.—The yield of wheat is the largest for ten years.

Granville County, N. C.—The wheat crop is very superior; better grain than for many years.

Stokes County, N. C.—Wheat extra good.

Sampson County, N. C.—Wheat very fine; all harvested.

Harnett County, N. C.—Wheat better than for fifteen years.

Green County, N. C.—Wheat at least twenty per cent. better than last year.

Jackson County, N. C.—The wheat crop is fifty per cent. above that of last year.

Abbeville County, S. C.—Wheat better than last year; less sown, but the heads are well filled and grain very full and fine; at least twenty per cent. better than last year.

Spartanburg County, S. C.—Wheat is cut and unusually fine.

Early County, Ga.—Wheat harvested in May rusted and proved a total failure.

Stewart County, Ga.—Wheat injured by rust.

Clay County, Ala.—Wheat crop harvested. The yield is almost unprecedented, as well as the acreage.

Brookville, Miss.—Wheat crop very poor. Some fields entirely destroyed by the rice birds.

Burnet County, Texas.—Wheat yields about half a crop.

Dallas County, Texas.—Wheat is harvested; good quality; new flour in market on the 16th of June.

Fannin County, Texas.—The wheat crop is harvested and mostly threshed; the quality is very fine and the yield good.

Upshur County, Texas.—The wheat crop is small, owing to the scarcity of seed.

Sebastian County, Ark.—Wheat is heavier than it has been for the last four years.

Crawford County, Ark.—Wheat very fine, but being injured in the shock by rain.

Independence County, Ark.—Wheat crop the best in ten years.

Sullivan County, Tenn.—Wheat harvested; lighter than anticipated, but the grain is full and plump.

Coffee County, Ga.—Wheat crop harvested; quality and yield better than for any year since 1855.

Fayette County, Ga.—Wheat fine and heads full.

Hickman County, Tenn.—Rust on the blade, but the wheat is little damaged.

Green County, Tenn.—Wheat crop is a good one, though falling below anticipations. Soon after the crop came into full head, millions of a small green insect appeared on the stalk within the heads. As they enlarged in size they turned brown, and finally disappeared. Whether they abstracted juice from the tender stalk, or the crop was affected by the continued wet weather, many parts of heads ripened prematurely, which will tell upon the yield to some extent.

Trenton, Tenn.—Large yield of wheat, but the crop is likely to be damaged by sprouting in the shock.

Elizabethton, Tenn.—An excellent crop of wheat.

Robertson County, Tenn.—Some scab and smut in the wheat, but the grain is fine and yield good.

Giles County, Tenn.—Good wheat crop; all harvested.

Montgomery County, Tenn.—The rust stripped wheat to the naked stem. It destroyed a few crops, injured more, and left unhurt the great body of the crop. The heaviest crop since 1860. The Tappahannock wheat escaped the rust in the same field in which the Michigan white rusted badly.

Dyer County, Tenn.—Wheat of excellent quality and in increased acreage.

Monroe County, West Va.—The wheat crop promises to be double that of any season within five years.

Hardy County, West Va.—Many fields of late sown wheat on low lands have been injured by rust; the early sown is not affected.

Jefferson County, West Va.—The grain of the wheat crop is better than for three years past.

Berkley County, West Va.—Finest crop of wheat in the last ten years.

Monongahela County, West Va.—Wheat crop the largest ever grown in the county.

Graves County, Ky.—Wheat two-tenths, perhaps three-tenths, better than last year. The yield is expected to reach ten to twelve bushels per acre. Rust appeared on the blade, but there is not much complaint.

Lincoln County, Ky.—Wheat crop never better at date.

Johnson County, Ky.—The rust is making its appearance, and with the recent warm rains it is feared the crop will be injured to some extent.

Henry County, Ky.—The wheat crop of this year bids fair to exceed by large odds any previous crop. As a consequence the price of wheat has declined already. Offers are being made at one dollar per bushel, which will probably be the ruling price.

McCracken County, Ky.—Wheat blades attacked by rust; otherwise all right. Tappahannock wheat about ten per cent. better than red May. Red chaff preferable.

Trimble County, Ky.—Prospect never better for a fine wheat crop.

Livingston County, Ky.—A fair crop of wheat.

Owsley County, Ky.—Wheat excellent—best crop for twelve years.

Pike County, Mo.—Excessive rains; but little wheat cut; the ground is too soft for the reapers to do much, and there are not cradlers enough to save one-tenth of the crop.

Adair County, Mo.—Wheat struck by the rust, but not much injured yet.

Mississippi County, Mo.—Wheat turns out well.

Linn County, Mo.—Wheat in danger from excessive rains. The ground is so soft that machinery cannot be used in harvesting.

Holt County, Mo.—Promise of a great wheat crop.

St. Louis County, Mo.—Immense crop of wheat, but it is in danger from continued rains.

Howard County, Mo.—Wheat crop the largest ever raised; in danger of injury from wet weather.

Cole County, Mo.—Wheat in danger from the continuous rains. The crop is very large—forty to fifty per cent. greater than last year.

Moniteau County, Mo.—Wheat on timber lands is more promising than ever before. On the prairie lands it was considerably winter-killed, but has come out very much, and looks splendidly. No rust, but much smut.

Marion County, Mo.—It is now thought that the yield of wheat will not equal that of last year.

Jefferson County, Mo.—Wheat much above the average.

Dent County, Mo.—Wheat thirty per cent. above the crop of last year, but is liable to injury from wet weather.

Randolph County, Ill.—Wheat crop very heavy, but danger of injury from wet weather.

Washington County, Ill.—Some pieces of wheat ruined by rust. If the wet weather continues a great deal will be injured.

Effingham County, Ill.—Crop uninjured, but rendered difficult to secure by reason of the wet weather.

Iroquois County, Ill.—Prospect unfavorable, owing to continued wet weather.

Montgomery County, Ill.—In some sections the army worm has done considerable damage, and some fields of wheat have been injured by a worm in the head, destroying the grain.

Macomb County, Ill.—Fall wheat has filled, but not yet ripened. There seems no way of harvesting it, except with the old-fashioned cradles, as the machines could not be dragged through the fields within a week, if there should be no more rain. The spring wheat is not promising. There is a large amount of old wheat and corn on hand to help out.

Marshall County, Ill.—With fair weather wheat will yield a fair crop; if the rains continue there will be almost a total failure in this county, except upon high rolling ground.

Winnebago County, Ill.—Wheat has made a rank growth, but rust having appeared, great fears are entertained for the result.

Union County, Ill.—Wheat crop extra good, both in quantity and quality.

Louisville, Ill.—Wheat harvested; excellent crop.

Golconda, Ill.—Wheat crop excellent.

Loami, Ill.—Wheat injured by wet weather.

Dubois, Ill.—Wheat harvested; crop fully double that of last year.

Knox County, Ill.—Small grains are badly lodged, and fears are entertained that rust will take the wheat and oats.

Fulton County, Ill.—Spring wheat, oats, and barley are in a very critical condition.

St. Clair County, Ill.—Wheat very fine so far, but there is great danger of spoiling in the shock, on account of excessive rains. The low and level fields cannot be harvested with reapers, and labor at \$3 to \$3 50 per day and board is too much for the slow mode of cradling wheat.

Lake County, Ill.—The small grains cannot fill unless settled weather soon sets in.

Champaign County, Ill.—From present indications our winter wheat is far ahead of the crops of former years, but if the rust continues it will greatly injure the crop.

Lee County, Ill.—Wheat seriously damaged by incessant rains, causing excessive growth.

Du Page County, Ill.—Rank growth of small grains; in danger of rust and lodging.

Ford County, Ill.—Danger of injury to wheat from rust.

Putnam County, Ill.—Wheat will not yield an average crop, owing to the wet weather.

Perry County, Ill.—Wheat all in shock. If the heavy rains continue it will be much injured; otherwise the crop will be fine.

Tazewell County, Ill.—Floods have almost totally destroyed crops in bottom lands.

Douglas County, Ill.—Wheat injured by chinch bugs.

De Witt County, Ill.—Wheat seriously damaged by wet weather. There will probably be hundreds of acres left unharvested.

Dubois County, Ind.—Wheat is better than for many years. Mostly out of danger from rust.

Vanderburgh County, Ind.—Frequent and warm rains; weather favorable for most crops. Wheat nearly all harvested.

Miami County, Ind.—Wheat badly lodged. No rust. Extra breadth of wheat sown, and this will be the largest harvest ever known in the county.

Fayette County, Ind.—Wheat is lodged to considerable extent. Some scab and rust; no midge.

Marion County, Ind.—Wheat crop injured by excessive rains.

Pike County, Ind.—Wheat an average in condition, with one-third increase in acreage. The swamp wheat is clear of smut, spot, and rust.

Warren County, Ind.—Wheat damaged by rain. Rust has made its appearance.

Kosciusko County, Ind.—Wheat is filling finely. If the weather continues favorable the yield will be larger than for many years. There is apprehension of injury from wet weather and rust.

Marion County, Ind.—Wheat badly down.

Brown County, Ind.—Never had a better yield of wheat. More than fifty per cent. greater than last year.

La Grange County, Ind.—Season very wet. Wheat in danger from rust.

Putnam County, Ind.—Excessive rains threatening wheat.

Boone County, Ind.—Wheat greatly injured by wet weather.

Porter County, Ind.—Wheat damaged by wet weather.

Butler County, Ohio.—The yield of wheat will exceed any crop raised within the last five years.

Hancock County, Ohio.—Wheat much down and tangled. Wheat in half a township almost entirely destroyed by hail.

Portage County, Ohio.—Wheat looking well, but much of it is lodged and harvest will be expensive.

Van Wert County, Ohio.—Recent storms have broken down some weak-strawed grain.

Greene County, Ohio.—Wheat has not promised so well for years.

Athens County, Ohio.—Good prospect for wheat.

Holmes County, Ohio.—Wheat very heavy as regards straw, and a portion of it is well filled. Some fields are not so forward, and there is some complaint of rust.

Jacksonville, Ohio.—Best wheat crop since 1862.

Hardin County, Ohio.—Wheat very superior.

Bowling Green, Ohio.—Wheat heavy—large growth.

Medina County, Ohio.—Winter wheat is badly down, but a good yield is hoped for notwithstanding.

Union County, Ohio.—Wheat filling up nicely, and free from all damage as far as can be seen.

Lucas County, Ohio.—Wheat injured by rust; is badly lodged, and is probably not well filled.

Meigs County, Ohio.—Fine crop of wheat.

Kalamazoo County, Mich.—There is a heavy growth of wheat straw; late and badly lodged on account of continuous rains.

Lapeer County, Mich.—Much of the wheat prostrated by storm; there is a heavy growth of straw with winter wheat.

Washtenaw County, Mich.—Wheat has an unusual growth, with promise of large yield.

Cass County, Mich.—Wheat good, but falling below anticipations.

Macomb County, Mich.—Wheat promises a very abundant crop.

Mason County, Mich.—Grains looking finely.

Grand Traverse County, Mich.—Wheat promises a full average harvest.

Litchfield, Mich.—Wheat falling down and rusting.

Walworth County, Wis.—Spring wheat has too rank a growth to promise a good crop, and the same is true in a less degree of oats.

Washington County, Wis.—Wheat has a rank growth.

Winnebago County, Wis.—Wheat is in a critical condition, as it is standing in water and is turning yellow.

Green County, Wis.—Wheat has seldom looked so promising; the only fear being that the wet weather may cause rust.

Green Lake County, Wis.—Wheat is looking well so far as the straw is concerned, but farmers are apprehensive that the yield of grain must be diminished, especially if the weather should continue wet.

Jackson County, Wis.—Small grains promising; too much straw, however.

Plymouth, Wis.—The spring wheat is turning yellow.

Watonwan County, Minnesota.—Fair crop of wheat in prospect.

St. Paul, Minnesota.—Wheat never stood thicker on the ground.

Washington County, Iowa.—Fall wheat shows signs of rust.

Benton County, Iowa.—If the rains continue, wheat will be materially injured; some pieces are already lodged.

Madison County, Iowa.—With favorable weather until harvest, the wheat crop of this county will be fifty per cent. larger than last year.

Lee County, Iowa.—The straw of all small grains is weak; much has already fallen.

Muscatine County, Iowa.—Wheat attacked by rust, but not seriously damaged as yet. The straw is very heavy, and is falling in many places.

Cedar County, Iowa.—All small grains look well; almost too much straw.

Wayne County, Iowa.—Wheat never looked so well, but it is in danger from continuous rains.

Johnson County, Iowa.—Winter grains promising.

Floyd County, Iowa.—Very heavy growth of straw, and if the wet weather continues it must go down.

Harrison County, Iowa.—Wheat on the hills looks well, but on the bottoms it is lodged and tangled.

Jackson County, Iowa.—Wheat has grown rank, and farmers fear it will fall and rust.

Adams County, Iowa.—Wheat has the largest growth of straw known in twelve years.

Waukon, Iowa.—Wheat crop above average.

Summitville, Iowa.—Crops damaged by continuous rains. Fall wheat injured by rust; spring wheat badly scabbed; there will not be more than half a crop.

Cherokee County, Kansas.—Much winter wheat killed, and put in sorghum and corn.

Shawnee County, Kansas.—Too much rain for harvesting; spring wheat ten days later than usual.

Atchison County, Kansas.—Spring wheat ruined by locusts, and some farmers have planted corn in place of the wheat.

Riley County, Kansas.—Wheat is superior, but in danger of injury from wet weather.

Nemaha County, Kansas.—All small grains promising, with increased acreage. Grasshoppers are doing some damage.

Miami County, Kansas.—Wheat mostly harvested; considerable loss on account of the rains.

Douglas County, Kansas.—Promise of good harvest, though small grains threaten to lodge.

Coffey County, Kansas.—Winter wheat crop as good as ever known, the drilled fields yielding best; the crop will be injured considerably, however, by the continuous rains. Hand cradles have to be used in some cases, and the cradlers often wade through deep mud.

Morris County, Kansas.—Winter wheat is ripe, plump, and fine; a greater breadth and heavier yield than ever before known in this county. The continuous rains threaten much damage to crops.

Otoe County, Neb.—Wheat looks remarkably well.

Cuming County, Neb.—Wheat never appeared more promising. The crop of this county last year reached fifty thousand bushels. The yield this season will exceed one hundred thousand bushels.

Cass County, Neb.—The growth of wheat is rather rank.

Jefferson County, Neb.—Spring wheat promises a very large yield.

Santa Clara, Cal.—Rust has done great damage to the wheat crop in this county. It appears upon the high land as well as upon the low, which is unusual in this climate.

San Bernardino County, Cal.—Owing to heavy fogs while the wheat was in bloom, quite a large amount was struck with rust, in some cases destroying it entirely, and in others causing the grain to shrink.

Watsonville, Cal.—A portion of the wheat rusted; the remainder of the crop is very fine.

Marion County, Oregon.—Winter wheat is safe for a good yield; but late sown grain, especially that on dry upland, has been somewhat shortened, owing to the dry weather.

Columbia County, Oregon.—Wheat looks well, though the heads are short; too far advanced for rain to do any good now.

St. Joseph, Arizona.—The wheat crop promises a yield of about twenty-five bushels per acre for the early sown; free from rust, smut, or any other injury. The late wheat is quite light, and will probably not average over eighteen bushels to the acre.

CORN.

Sagadahoc County, Maine.—Season backward. Too cool and wet for corn.

Steuben, Maine.—Corn backward.

Gardiner, Maine.—Corn will be a failure, unless July gives more heat than June has given.

Hillsborough County, N. H.—Corn backward, but looking well.

Norfolk County, Mass.—Decreased corn acreage, and crop backward, owing to constant rains.

Warren County, N. Y.—The cold, wet weather has been very unfavorable for corn.

Genesee County, N. Y.—Corn small and backward. Too much cold wet weather.

Seneca County, N. Y.—Corn backward; cannot be worked on account of incessant rain.

Jefferson County, N. Y.—Corn is backward.

Yates County, N. Y.—Corn planted late, but it is now growing. A favorable autumn would give an average crop.

Tioga County, N. Y.—Corn large, but injured by cut worm, wire worm, and bugs.

Alleghany County, N. Y.—Corn backward, owing to cold, wet weather.

Niagara County, N. Y.—The cutworm has done a great amount of damage to corn. The crop is not promising.

Hunterdon County, N. J.—Corn at this time promises well.

Burlington County, N. J.—The latter part of June has been remarkably favorable for the growth of all crops. Corn is growing rapidly.

York County, Pa.—Heavy rains and slight hail storms in May and June required the replanting of corn to some extent.

Lancaster County, Pa.—Corn promising.

Montgomery County, Pa.—From present appearances the corn crop will be very heavy.

Cambria County, Pa.—Corn is improving very fast.

Lycoming County, Pa.—Corn very backward; but there is a fair amount on the ground—about the same as last year.

Indiana County, Pa.—Corn short for the season.

Carlisle, Pa.—Corn is looking well.

Elk County, Pa.—Corn is in very poor condition, owing to the wet weather.

Queen Anne County, Md.—Corn, which has been backward, has greatly improved.

Baltimore County, Md.—Corn is below an average in condition, but favorable weather is bringing the crop forward rapidly.

Bath County, Va.—Corn late and not promising.

Surry County, Va.—Corn in fair condition.

Smith County, Va.—Favorable weather has brought corn up to an average.

Wythe County, Va.—Corn never looked worse on the 1st of July; but it is now improving, and may make an average crop.

Burke County, N. C.—The season has been too wet and cold for corn, and the crop is backward, especially on the lowlands.

Greene County, N. C.—Corn is in fine growing condition.

Currituck County, N. C.—Corn a little backward, but promises a better crop than for several years past.

Stokes County, N. C.—Corn not doing well, owing to wet weather.

Harnett County, N. C.—Corn is backward.

Sampson County, N. C.—Corn is looking finely.

Edgecombe County, N. C.—The weather has been remarkably favorable for corn, and the crop promises an average yield.

Abbeville County, S. C.—Corn backward and not promising. Less planted than last year.

Early County, Ga.—Corn planted late and badly cultivated, but rains are bringing it up. About one-fourth of the crop will not be safe before the middle of July.

Columbia County, Ga.—Corn started late, but has been doing well since the warm rains of June.

Glynn County, Ga.—Corn has suffered from want of rain.

Coveta County, Ga.—Corn backward, and suffering for rain.

Stewart County, Ga.—Prospect flattering for corn.

Greene County, Ala.—Corn is growing well.

Brooksville, Miss.—Corn late and a poor stand—in many places almost an entire failure, there being but one really splendid crop in the county. This crop, on three hundred acres, will yield ten thousand bushels. It made a good stand the first planting, was well cultivated before the cotton required much attention, and was well advanced before the dry spell came on. The two neighboring crops, of five hundred acres each, will not make three thousand bushels. They have been plowed but once, and only partially thinned. Many fields will not yield a perfect grain. Corn has been selling all summer at fifty to sixty cents per bushel, but it now brings one dollar, and before next spring it is likely to command one dollar and fifty cents per bushel in this section.

Jackson County, Fla.—Corn is very promising.

Levy County, Fla.—Corn is nearly ruined by the drought.

Morehouse Parish, La.—The corn crop is the most promising one for many years, and with one or two more rains this parish will raise enough to supply it for two years.

Washington County, La.—Corn promising.

New Orleans, La.—Corn and sweet potatoes very luxuriant.

Burnet County, Texas.—Prospect for a good corn crop is yet promising, though a few weeks' drought would destroy it.

Goliad County, Texas.—Acreage of corn increased, and the condition is better than for years past.

Washington County, Texas.—The corn crop promises to be the best ever grown here.

Upshur County, Texas.—Corn is very late, and in some localities the prospect is unfavorable.

Walker County, Texas.—Corn crop promising.

Desa County, Ark.—Corn is healthy and in fine condition.

Arkansas County, Ark.—Corn promising, with good acreage planted.

Crauford County, Ark.—Corn crop looking well.

Lafayette County, Ark.—Corn in flourishing condition, and promises large yield.

Coffee County, Tenn.—Corn backward, but with favorable weather henceforth an average crop may be raised.

Fayette County, Tenn.—Corn small, but looking well.

Robertson County, Tenn.—Corn late, but now doing well.

Jefferson County, W. Va.—Corn is backward, but improving.

Preston County, W. Va.—Corn is now doing well.

Monongahela County, W. Va.—Corn backward, but now growing, and promises a good crop.

Cabell County, W. Va.—Wheat crop the best grown since 1862.

Graves County, Ky.—Corn about an average compared with last year, but much later in consequence of wet, cold, backward spring. In good condition, however.

Adair County, Mo.—Corn does not look well.

Lewis County, Mo.—Corn is small and yellow; generally a poor stand and full of weeds. The army worm is doing considerable damage in the meadows.

Mississippi County, Mo.—Corn will be better than last year.

Daviess County, Mo.—The white grub worm is destroying the corn, and working upon some other crops.

St. Louis County, Mo.—Corn promising.

Linn County, Mo.—Corn very backward, and in the weeds; too wet to work it.

Macon County, Mo.—Corn on flat lands promises to be almost a failure. Prospect good on rolling lands.

Marion County, Mo.—Wet weather has prevented the working of corn. Crop very unpromising, especially on flat prairies.

Rock Island County, Ill.—Corn very weedy, and in many places turning yellow.

De Witt County, Ill.—Wet weather has played sad havoc with the corn crop; promise of not more than half a crop.

Douglas County, Ill.—White grubs at work on the corn.

Steuben County, Ill.—Corn backward and much damaged by heavy rains.

Cook County, Ill.—Corn very poor, owing to wet weather.

Hancock County, Ill.—Corn acreage limited on account of wet spring, and cultivation retarded by same cause.

De Kalb County, Ill.—With the most favorable weather corn is not likely to make more than half a crop.

Macomb County, Ill.—On flat lands the cornfields look like a wilderness of weeds, and all attempts to clean them out only roll the weeds in piles, to take new root.

Effingham County, Ill.—Corn is very weedy on account of the wet weather.

Marshall County, Ill.—Corn is very sick; weeds are higher than the corn, and have such a start that it will now be difficult to get them under. With favorable weather henceforth the crop may turn out better than now expected.

Winnebago County, Ill.—Corn suffering from excessive rains. Nearly all on the river bottoms is under water; much of it has not been plowed.

Livingston County, Ill.—Corn prospect is very poor. The ground is so soaked and wet that it is impossible to cultivate the land.

Lake County, Ill.—The prospect is gloomy for a corn crop. Not one-third of the area planted has yet been gone through with the cultivator.

St. Clair County, Ill.—Corn cannot be more than half a crop, as it is not two feet high, and the ground is wet and foul with weeds.

Fulton County, Ill.—Hundreds of acres of corn have already been given up to weeds and water, and many more must follow if the wet weather continues.

Du Page County, Ill.—Corn in flat tracts very poor and weedy; prospect unfavorable.

Lee County, Ill.—Corn seriously injured by continuous rains.

Cumberland County, Ill.—Season backward; corn late in planting.

Ford County, Ill.—Weather not favorable to corn; much required replanting—some twice. The wet weather has delayed cultivating, hence too many weeds.

Putnam County, Ill.—Corn cannot be more than three-fourths of a crop on the level prairies, on account of continued rains.

Stephenson County, Ill.—Corn backward, but may come all right with good weather.

Warren County, Ill.—Corn injured by heavy rains.

Macon County, Ill.—Corn very foul, owing to excessive rains.

Union County, Ind.—Corn has been injured by grub and cut worm, and is very backward, but will make a fair crop, with favorable season henceforth.

Vanderburgh County, Ind.—The weather has been exceedingly favorable for most crops.

Whiteley County, Ind.—Corn late, but looks fair, though it is small and has been poorly worked.

Starke County, Ind.—Corn injured by excessive rains.

Marion County, Ind.—Corn backward. Most of that on bottom lands drowned out, but generally replanted.

Fayette County, Ind.—Corn on the hill lands has been washed out, and on the flat lands drowned out. The crop has been injured by the grub worm also, but looks well on the dry bottom fields.

Cass County, Ind.—The poorest prospect for corn within twenty years. It is impossible to cultivate it.

Fountain County, Ind.—At least five thousand acres of corn destroyed by the floods.

White County, Ind.—The season is the wettest one for a quarter of a century, interfering seriously with the planting and cultivation of corn. In all low grounds it is standing in water and almost choked out with grass and weeds.

Porter County, Ind.—Corn much injured by rains.

Vinton County, Ohio.—The wet and cold weather has retarded corn, though it looks tolerably well.

Ashland County, Ohio.—Season rather wet for corn.

Holmes County, Ohio.—Corn planted late, and is consequently small, but is now growing finely.

Bowling Green, Ohio.—Corn suffers from wet weather, and begins to look yellow.

Meigs County, Ohio.—The early part of the season was too wet for corn, but the crop is fast making amends.

Medina County, Ohio.—Owing to continued rains, much corn was planted late, and now it cannot be cultivated properly.

Union County, Ohio.—Corn replanted twice, owing to heavy rains.

Lucas County, Ohio.—Corn injured by heavy rains. Some farmers are preparing to sow their corn-fields to buckwheat.

Kent County, Mich.—Corn is backward, but it stands unusually well.

Bay County, Mich.—Corn is very backward. It will take corn until the last of September, with favorable weather, to ripen.

Calhoun County, Mich.—Corn suffering from excessive rains.

Ottawa County, Mich.—The rain and worms have ruined many corn-fields.

Mason County, Mich.—Corn very backward; too much rain. On low lands the crops will be very poor.

Macomb County, Mich.—Weather very wet; corn very poor.

Washtenaw County, Mich.—Corn backward, owing to the late spring and excessive rains.

Cass County, Mich.—Corn backward and grassy.

Genesee County, Mich.—Corn poor; injured by the wet weather and the cut worm.

Northport, Mich.—Corn chilled and drowned out. Nothing but continuous warm weather can save the crop.

Grand Traverse County, Mich.—Corn soaked before planting had to be replanted.

Berrien County, Mich.—Corn will be a short crop, owing to the wet weather and the depredations of the grub worms.

Kenosha County, Wis.—Poor prospect for corn. The weather is cold, and rain falls almost continuously.

Rock County, Wis.—Corn much injured by excessive cold rains.

Walworth County, Wis.—The season has been bad for corn, besides which the worms have done much injury. One-third of the crop planted has been destroyed. At this date corn is growing rapidly.

Waushara County, Wis.—Corn poor, owing to the rain and cold; and whatever it gains now will be at the expense of the small grains.

Washington County, Wis.—Corn growing very slowly.

Bayfield County, Wis.—Cut worms have done considerable damage.

Ozaukee County, Wis.—Corn on low grounds is rotting, owing to constant rains.

Jefferson County, Wis.—Continued rains have prevented the planting of the usual breadth in corn; and the acreage planted is unusually backward.

Winnebago County, Wis.—Corn is in a critical condition. The wettest season for many years.

Green County, Wis.—Corn not looking well as usual, owing to constant and heavy rains.

Chaska, Minn.—Corn backward, but now growing rapidly.

Watonwan County, Minn.—Corn not promising.

Cass County, Minn.—Corn injured by the worms.

Washington County, Iowa.—Rains for ten days past; corn badly washed out; growing very weedy.

Benton County, Iowa.—Corn is in poor condition on account of rain and cold; some fields destroyed by ground squirrels.

Lee County, Iowa.—The wet weather has lessened the acreage of corn, drowning out large quantities. There can hardly be more than half a crop, probably not more than one-third. Thousands of acres of flat lands drowned out. Corn generally very foul, and not a good stand.

Appanoose County, Iowa.—Corn in worst possible condition; rain almost daily, and the fields are overrun with weeds; half a crop is as much as can be made under the most favorable circumstances.

Linn County, Iowa.—Corn backward; excessive rains.

Sac County, Iowa.—Corn backward, but now doing well, and may make an average crop with favorable season.

Des Moines County, Iowa.—Too much rain; there will be a vast amount of corn left without cultivation, and the loss will be heavy in the general average.

Johnson County, Iowa.—Corn retarded by excessive rains.

Cedar County, Iowa.—Corn looks sickly.

Muscatine County, Iowa.—Corn set back by rains.

Floyd County, Iowa.—Corn is now growing very fast, and favorable weather may bring up the crop.

Harrison County, Mo.—Corn very backward.

Riley County, Kansas.—A poor stand of corn; suffering for cultivation; blackbirds and heavy rains chief causes of damage.

Cherokee County, Kansas.—Corn acreage increased by planting over winter-killed wheat.

Coffey County, Kansas.—A great deal of corn under water; winter wheat as good as ever.

Franklin County, Kansas.—Corn late, but prospect of an average crop.

Douglas County, Kansas.—Corn late on account of wet season.

Miami County, Kansas.—Corn is looking well, though somewhat foul; weather too wet for plowing; no grasshoppers, and chinch bugs all destroyed by rains.

Nemaha County, Kansas.—Corn small and pale.

Woodson County, Kansas.—Corn injured by excessive wet weather.

Otoe County, Neb.—Corn delayed by the cold, wet weather.

Cuming County, Neb.—Too wet and cold for corn; crop looking very badly.

Dixon County, Neb.—A frost in June froze the corn almost to the ground.

Cass County, Neb.—Corn is rather backward.

COTTON.

Beaufort County, N. C.—Cotton in bad condition, caused by frost and cold weather.

Greene County, N. C.—Poor stand of cotton, owing to the lateness of the season. The condition of the crop is not equal to that of last year at the same date; but if the present warm weather continues the crop will compare favorably by the 1st of August.

Mecklenburg County, N. C.—A very cold spring killed the cotton plants, and there is not more than half a stand. With favorable season henceforth there will not be more than half a crop in this county.

Duplin County, N. C.—Cotton at least fifteen days late. About three-fourths of the cotton in the county was plowed up and replanted—much planted the second time failed to make a good stand.

Harnett County, N. C.—Cotton has improved considerably since last report.

Sampson County, N. C.—Cotton looks finely, though not a good stand.

Abbeville County, S. C.—Cotton very backward for the season. Plants healthy and time enough yet for a good crop.

Richland County, S. C.—The condition of the cotton crop has improved vastly within a month, and the hot sun is repairing the damage by late spring and frosts, and a fair yield is expected.

Spartanburgh County, S. C.—Cotton not more than half a stand. It is late, but growing finely.

Edgecombe County, N. C.—Cotton is rapidly improving; the weather has been remarkably favorable, and if the season continues and the fall be favorable, the crop may come within one-fifth of an average.

Chester County, S. C.—There is not over two-thirds of a stand of cotton, the cold and wet having killed the plants after coming up. The same causes have made the plant small and backward, but it is now improving rapidly.

Newberry County, S. C.—The stand of cotton is generally bad, and the plants backward. It has improved very much during the last two weeks.

Columbia County, Ga.—Cotton got a late start, but is doing well since the warm rains of June, and being highly manured bids fair to make more than last year. The freedmen are working better than last year.

Pierce County, Ga.—Cotton backward, but the plant promises remarkably well.

Early County, Ga.—Cotton planted late, and hence is now backward. Many have been swindled in buying improved seed, and have poor stands; but there has been more manure used and better cultivation.

Baldwin County, Ga.—Cotton is about equal in area and better in its promise of yield than last year. Its superiority depends somewhat on the better season, but mainly on the larger use of fertilizers.

Decatur County, Ga.—The cotton caterpillar has appeared unusually early, but has not increased thus far.

Glynn County, Ga.—The spring was cold and late, but the weather has since been favorable for cotton.

Walton County, Ga.—Cotton is small, though growing well since the warm weather set in.

Stewart County, Ga.—Prospect rarely more promising for cotton.

Camden County, Ga.—Great increase in acreage of cotton over last year, or any year since the war.

Columbia County Ga.—Cotton is now growing finely. Fertilizers have been used liberally, and the prospect now is that the crop will be above

an average. Bloom as early as the 27th June, being several days earlier than usual.

Clark County, Miss.—Cotton is very small for the 1st of July. It is beginning to bloom, and with favorable season a fair crop may yet be made.

La Fayette County, Miss.—Cotton is late, but looks well, and with favorable weather and late fall may turn out a full crop to the acre.

Lauderdale County, Miss.—Cotton three weeks later than usual, but the past three weeks have been favorable. Clean cotton is growing rapidly, but many fields are badly in "the grass."

Pike County, Miss.—Cotton is two to three weeks later than last season, but is more promising.

Yalabusha County, Miss.—All the growing crops promise well.

Warren County, Miss.—Cotton late, but looking remarkably well.

Claiborne County, Miss.—Cotton is ten to fifteen days late.

Washington County, Miss.—The cotton is small, but is growing finely.

Brooksville, Miss.—Poor stand of cotton, and the crop in this and adjoining counties, will be short; a large amount destroyed by hail in May. Much required replanting, and this late planting cannot make more than one-fourth crop. The boll worm has already set in, and if the rains continue, the crop in this and adjoining counties will fall below that of last year.

Volusia County, Fla.—Cotton looks promising. There is a large area of land upon this peninsula admirably adapted to the culture of the long staple cotton.

Jackson County, Fla.—Cotton and cane are very promising.

Levy County, Fla.—Nothing doing well except corn.

Hale County, Ala.—Cotton healthy, but unusually small.

Macon County, Ala.—Cotton is small and not so promising as usual at this season of the year.

Greene County, Ala.—Cotton seriously affected by the cool weather. Laborers are working satisfactorily.

St. Helena County, La.—Cotton backward, but recovering rapidly, and with favorable weather the remainder of the season the crop will be an average one. There is less prospect for the worm at than this time last year, and the season is now remarkably favorable.

Morehouse Parish, La.—Cotton backward, but now growing rapidly, giving striking proof of the wonderful recuperative qualities of this plant when facilitated by the influences of a blazing sun. The freedmen are working admirably.

Hunt County, Texas.—The season has been wet and cold, but crops are as far advanced as last year. Should cotton do as well as in 1868, this county will yield three thousand bales. [The product was only twenty-two bales in 1860.]

Rusk County, Texas.—More cotton planted than last year, but it has been much injured by heavy rains. The yield per acre can hardly be as large as last year, though the plants are now growing finely. [A later report says: "Cotton never looked better; no indication of the cotton worm. If the crop meets no disaster, there will be a larger product than ever before."]

Goliad County, Texas.—Cotton is sadly damaged by the caterpillar.

Walker County, Texas.—Cotton three or four weeks late, but is in fine condition and promises an abundant yield if not cut off by the worms. Cotton has been put in almost to the exclusion of other crops.

Washington County, Texas.—Cotton promises a better crop than for many years. An increased area planted; the plants look well, and are generally well cultivated. No sign of the worm.

Dallas County, Texas.—Cotton acreage largely increased. About 3,500 acres planted. The worms are making their appearance.

Fannin County, Texas.—The high price of cotton has induced farmers to increase the area in cotton, with a considerable decrease in corn and "truck."

Upshur County, Texas.—Increased cotton acreage, but the crop is backward. With favorable weather an average crop will be made.

Anderson County, Texas.—The season is twenty days late, though unusually favorable for the growing crop, which, if escaping disaster, will be fully twenty-five per cent. larger than ever before in the State. I have made nineteen successive crops here; have traveled extensively this spring, and write from observation.

Desha County, Ark.—Cotton is in fine condition, though fifteen days late. A small increase in acreage.

Arkansas County, Ark.—Cotton backward and grassy on the uplands; stands not so good as last year; more cotton to the hand, but not so well worked; much cotton budded by the budworm. Much depends upon the weather to come. The season is promising, and the crop will probably be as large, perhaps larger, than last year.

Crawford County, Ark.—Cotton very small; weather too wet and cool; cut worms have injured much of it, and the prospect is not flattering for much above half a crop per acre; but the increased acreage will probably bring the aggregate yield up to that of last year.

Lafayette County, Ark.—Cotton is short and small, but it is blooming finely; the prospect in Red River Valley is fine, at least one-third above any year since the war.

Independence County, Ark.—All crops promising except cotton, the cool wet weather of April and May damaged this crop irreparably.

Fayette County, Tenn.—Cotton will average about two-thirds of a stand. It is looking well, and, with seasonable weather, it promises to compensate for bad stands, and probably exceed any yield since the war.

Hickman County, Tenn.—Cotton not doing as well as last year.

Lincoln County, Tenn.—Prospect of half a crop of cotton, perhaps more, with a favorable fall.

Giles County, Tenn.—Cotton ten to fifteen days late, but now growing well.

Dyer County, Tenn.—Cotton, though late, is promising, and with a favorable fall there will be an abundant yield.

Marshall County, Ill.—Cotton in general is getting more backward every year, and if the army worm makes its appearance and proves as destructive as last year, there will not be half a crop raised.

Rutherford County, Ill.—Unless there should be a late fall the yield of cotton will fall twenty per cent. below that of last year.

OTHER CROPS.

Sagadahoc County, Maine.—The season is rather backward, and the grasses are just beginning to bloom.

Piscataquis County, Maine.—Something like rust has attacked beans, occasioning considerable anxiety, as the crop is an important one in the county.

Lisbon, Maine.—Grass looks well, but will probably fall short one-fourth from last year's crop.

Gardiner, Maine.—Twenty-five to thirty per cent. less hay than last year. Potatoes very promising.

Norway, Maine.—The hay crop will not exceed three-fourths of last year's yield. Potatoes backward.

Steuben, Maine.—Potatoes are backward.

Belknap County, N. H.—Hay crop shorter than last year.

Hillsborough County, N. H.—Small grains promising. Grass crop light. Pastures poor, owing to dry weather.

Orleans County, Vt.—Hay crop good in the northern part of the county; very light in the south, owing to the drought of last year and the depredations of the mice.

Addison County, Vt.—The yield of hay will be above an average. All crops doing well.

Barnstable County, Vt.—Cranberry blossoms are abundant, with promise of far better crop than last year.

Norfolk County, Mass.—Grass deficient on all old meadows, but good on new ground. Potatoes never looked better, but in danger of blast, owing to wet weather.

Westchester County, N. Y.—Wheat, rye, oats and grass are looking well at present. Much grass lodged. Beans injured by the rains.

Queens County, N. Y.—Clover crop heavy, and much down, owing to the wet season.

Yates County, N. Y.—Rye and barley, with slight exceptions, are heavy, but subject to injury from wet weather. Grass above an average.

Tioga County, N. Y.—Oats very fine; potatoes large but injured by cut worms, wire worms, and bugs.

Hunterdon County, N. J.—Oats and rye promise the best crops within ten years.

Ocean County, N. J.—Excellent prospect for rye and oats; cranberry bloom large.

Burlington County, N. J.—Weather favorable for all crops. Timothy fields especially have improved. The rains have injured some hay. Potatoes growing rapidly.

Cumberland County, N. J.—The cultivation of small fruit is increasing rapidly in this county.

Montgomery County, Pa.—The potato and oat crops will be very heavy.

Lancaster County, Pa.—Oats, potatoes and tobacco quite promising. Hay and pastures a little short of an average. Peaches a full crop; apples and pears below an average.

Butler County, Pa.—If the weather proves favorable this season's crops will be the greatest yield to the farmer for many years.

Lycoming County, Pa.—Oats, barley and pasture are above an average, but hay will fall twenty per cent. below.

Carlisle, Pa.—Grass heavy, but hay poor, owing to frequent rains. Oats look well. Fruits promising.

Indiana County, Pa.—Oats promise well; grass very good; pasture abundant. The wet weather and the northwest winds have curtailed the fruit crops.

Queen Anne County, Maryland.—Fruits abundant. Apple-trees well filled. If fair prices be realized for the wheat and peach crop, the season will prove a highly profitable one to the farmers of this and adjoining counties.

Surry County, Va.—Increased acreage in oats; very fine. Peanuts in fair condition. Pasture very good. Apples rather better than last year. Peaches scarce.

King George County, Va.—Rye has produced better than for many years. Oats look well.

Iredell County, N. C.—Japan clover is being rapidly disseminated, and promises a complete revolution in the farming interests. In old fields single stalks have been seen 18½ inches long.

Currituck County, N. C.—Oats very fine and free from rust. More potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*) cultivated here this year than ever before, with an excellent prospect for yield.

Columbia County, N. C.—The crops are promising, and the people are working with great energy. Wine-making promises much profit to this section.

Georgetown County, S. C.—The crops are in a precarious condition on account of the drought. No general rains within two months. Water-courses lower than they have been since 1845; and drinking-water is scarce.

Campbell County, Ga.—Apples and peaches more seriously infected with bugs and worms than ever before.

Butts County, Ga.—Apples and peaches promise not more than half crops.

Stewart County, Ga.—A flattering prospect for corn, cotton, potatoes, and peas. An unusual quantity of fertilizers has been used, and the preparation and cultivation of the crops have been better than usual, and if the season continues favorable the aggregate product will be much beyond the average. Freed labor has improved.

Glynn County, Ga.—Rice acreage increased five per cent.; condition two per cent. better than last year.

Camden County, Ga.—There are 2,500 acres in rice in this county, which is an increase of twenty-five to thirty per cent. over last year.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The May drought injured crops, but June rains have revived them, and now there is a promise of full crops throughout the State.

Line Creek County, Texas.—Better season and better prospects for good crops than for some years.

Giles County, Tenn.—Wheat, rye, and oats are harvested, and meadows mowed—all good; labor in demand.

Elizabethton, Tenn.—Crops never better.

Dyer County, Tenn.—Tobacco unusually promising; hay excellent.

Brooke County, W. Va.—There will be an average increase in agricultural products in this region of at least one-fifth.

Monongahela County, W. Va.—Oats and potatoes promising; clover and timothy very fine; pastures never better.

Jefferson County, W. Va.—Hay not as heavy as last year; potato acreage largely increased; that of sweet potatoes over two hundred percent.; tobacco acreage increased fifty per cent.; sorghum culture declining.

Lincoln County, Ky.—Timothy injured by white blossom; clover unusually good.

Anderson County, Ky.—Meadows overrun with a weed called white blossom.

Graves County, Ky.—A bountiful crop of rye, sown principally for the hogs; oats fall below an average; clover and timothy about an average; tobacco late, with an increased acreage. It has been visited by a small black bug, resembling the flea, which destroyed millions of plants. Crop will be good, with favorable weather.

Trimble County, Ky.—Promise of unusual crops of oats and tobacco.

Buchanan County, Mo.—The grasshoppers have done much damage, but they are leaving rapidly, and farmers have commenced replanting corn.

Macon County, Mo.—Timothy and other grasses better than since 1855.

Cole County, Mo.—The wet, hot weather has caused the growth of numerous fungus excrescences upon the tubers of potatoes, giving rise to fear of rot.

Du Page County, Ill.—Small grains in danger from lodging and rust. Potatoes in flat tracts very poor.

Ford County, Ill.—Weather not favorable to crops. Prospect of wet haying and harvest. The yield of hay will be good, but the quality is likely to be injured by wet weather.

Putnam County, Ill.—Oats, rye, and barley, will fall below an average. Potatoes on the rolling lands look well. Apples will not yield an average crop.

Douglas County, Ill.—Oats injured by chinch bug.

Winnebago County, Ill.—Rye struck by blight; some fields reported worthless; others one-fourth to one-half of a crop; others report that though blighted the grain is filling, oats promising, barley looking finely. Potatoes look well, though some potato bugs have appeared.

Loami County, Ill.—Grass very heavy.

Dubois, Ill.—Oats promising.

Porter County, Ind.—Potato bugs are very destructive. Paris green and ashes will kill them; one part Paris green to eight of ashes.

Cass County, Ind.—Clover for hay is almost ruined.

Warren County, Ind.—There is a cranberry marsh of about 200 acres in this county—none cultivated.

Kosciusko County, Ind.—It is feared that the clover crop will be lost, owing to the wet weather.

Fayette County, Ind.—Potatoes injured by wet weather.

Steuben County, Ind.—The wet weather has injured potatoes, but has benefited timothy, clover, pasturage, &c.

Boone County, Ind.—Rye, hay, &c., injured by rains.

Union County, Ohio.—The hay crop will be light; the pastures are good.

Meigs County, Ohio.—A large acreage of potatoes with fine prospect. Luxuriant crops of grass.

Butler County, Ohio.—Barley all harvested; quality good, and yield large.

Vinton County, Ohio.—Sorghum retarded by the cold, wet weather. Many grapes have been blasted from same cause.

Athens County, Ohio.—Prospect for oats very good; pastures abundant; clover and timothy of large growth. Too wet for clover haying. Apples and peaches falling off, owing to cold, wet weather.

Champaign County, Ohio.—Apples and peaches dropping off—stung by insects.

Hardin County, Ohio.—Potatoes injured by rains. Grasses superior. Apples have suffered from the wet weather.

Bowling Green, Ohio.—Grass very heavy; oats and barley very good; rye tall and full; small fruit abundant; grasshoppers have been plenty, but are disappearing.

St. Joseph County, Mich.—The potato bug has appeared, but as yet has not done much damage.

Clinton County, Mich.—The Colorado potato beetle infests our potatoes. The larva is quite thick.

Kalamazoo County, Mich.—Hay crop has heavy growth, but no weather to cut it.

Macomb County, Mich.—Wheat, rye, barley, oats, grass, beans, peas, peaches, grapes, &c., unusually good.

Washtenaw County, Mich.—Grass has an unusual growth, and is badly lodged. Oats and potatoes medium.

Cass County, Mich.—Clover overgrown, and badly down. The potato bug is ravaging many fields.

Hillsdale County, Mich.—Clover down and rotting.

Van Buren County, Mich.—All crops backward, except grass and fruit, which never looked better.

Berrien County, Mich.—About four thousand bushels of strawberries per day have been shipped from St. Joseph to Chicago, for several days.

Richland County, Wis.—The hop yards, as a general thing, are poorly worked, with lice in all yards as far as is known.

Ozaukee County, Wis.—The constant rains during the month have injured the hay crop in low places. Potatoes not planted on high lands are rotting.

Douglas County, Wis.—The potato bug has again appeared.

Green County, Wis.—Grass has seldom looked as well as at this date.

Green Lake County, Wis.—The eggs of the potato bug have failed to hatch, as yet, though they were deposited by the million.

Jackson County, Wis.—Fine growth of grass. The bugs have not injured potatoes as much as last year.

Waushara County, Wis.—Few potatoes planted, in apprehension of the bugs, but as yet but few have made their appearance.

Walworth County, Wis.—Clover yields much above the average.

Cass County, Minn.—Potatoes are suffering from the depredations of the cut worm and the potato bug.

St. Paul, Minn.—Cool as June has been, the weather has been favorable to all crops except corn.

Chaska, Minn.—Good prospect for abundant crops of all kinds.

Watonwan County, Minn.—Prospect of fair crops of oats and barley. Sorgo not looking well.

Algona, Iowa.—All crops are very heavy, except corn.

Waukon, Iowa.—Small grains above an average. The Colorado bug disappearing. Paris green and sifted ashes have proved pretty effectual in exterminating them.

Decatur County, Iowa.—There are thousands of fruit trees in bearing this season, for the first time.

Washington County, Iowa.—Potatoes look better than for many years.

Dubuque County, Iowa.—Grass was never better. I have three thousand apple trees, and they are all loaded with fruit.

Lee County, Iowa.—Potatoes are rotting in the ground. Fruit prospects good.

Monona County, Iowa.—One-third of the apples on our largest orchard were knocked off by hail; we still have more than in any previous year; prairie grass larger than for ten years.

Woodson County, Kansas.—The oat crop will be nearly double that of last year.

Cherokee County, Kansas.—There is a large increase in acreage of sorghum, in place of winter-killed wheat.

Saline County, Kansas.—Crops of all kinds far above the average.

Council Grove, Kansas.—All crops look well, but in danger from continuous rains.

Dixon County, Neb.—A frost in June froze the beans and the potatoes almost to the ground.

Cuming County, Neb.—Barley, wheat, and oats never looked more promising.

Jefferson County, Neb.—Season very wet; sorghum is poor; many fields of oats are failures.

Dakota, Neb.—Barley and oats are excellent.

De Soto, Neb.—Potatoes good; fruits never more promising.

Fontanelle, Neb.—All crops look well.

Albany, Oregon.—Taking the State as a whole there is prospect of very fine crops.

Columbia County, Oregon.—The hay crop will be light; the bottom lands will yield an average; but the table lands only half a crop.

San Bernardino, California.—All the cabbage family have been destroyed by small green lice; and in two or three cases large vineyards at the foot-hills have been destroyed by grasshoppers—never known in the county before.

Conejos County, Colorado.—Prospects favorable for fine crops this season.

El Paso County, Colorado.—Successive rains have rendered irrigation unnecessary so far, and crops generally promise well.

Yankton County, Dakota.—Crops never looked better than now in this Territory; there will be very large crops of wheat, oats, and barley, with favorable weather.

Walla-Walla County, Washington Territory.—Terrible drought; everything parching up, except fruit.

St. Joseph, Arizona.—Crops harvested. Yield: about thirty bushels of early wheat, and eighteen bushels of late-sown wheat, to the acre; about twenty-five bushels of barley, and twenty-five bushels of oats.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS.

Queen Ann County, Md.—The Talavera wheat sent last fall was sown as directed, on light ground. It looked very promising, but proved too late a variety for our climate. It remained green when the Mediterranean was fully ripe, and in consequence the hot sun dried it up before maturity. I expect, when I thresh it, to find the grains shrivelled up to half their proper size.

Princess Anne County, Va.—The Tappahannock wheat, grown from the seed received from the Department last fall, is almost a failure. The rust attacked it about the 1st of June. I attribute this to a cold spell of weather, which continued from the 2d of June to the 10th. The grain looks so much shrunken that I do not believe it is worth threshing.

King George's County, Va.—The "English rough chaff," sent from your Department, is a smooth-head wheat. It is not yet ripe. The heads are large and seem full, but the grain has not matured. Unless it can be made to ripen earlier for our climate, it can hardly be expected to escape the disasters of late varieties. This sample was sown October 20.

Amelia County, Va.—Last fall I received for experiment one peck of rough-chaff wheat. Seven quarts were seeded with Bickford & Huffman's grain drill, upon good land, on the 16th of October, 1868, at the rate of one bushel per acre. It had the benefit of a heavy top-dressing of stable manure in March, 1869. By the side of this, upon the same land, was seeded, without the top-dressing, at the rate of one and a quarter bushel of wheat per acre, the Tappahannock variety, on the 29th of October, 1868. I send for your inspection ten heads of each. Rough chaff ripened July 2d; Tappahannock 18th of June. Latter made good crop; the former entirely worthless.

Greene County, N. C.—The peck of Tappahannock wheat received from the Department in September, 1868, was sown on the 15th of November, on well prepared soil, (but rather light for wheat,) and was harvested on the 12th of June, 1869. We saved three bushels of fine wheat, free from

smut and rust, and can safely say that, had the wheat been sown one month sooner, it would have been much better in quality and quantity. I think the wheat of an excellent quality, and am pleased with the result.

Duplin County, N. C.—I received from the Department, last fall, one peck of Tappahannock wheat, which I divided among various parties, all of whom are highly pleased with it. Some have obtained three bushels from two pounds of seed. I have sown it now for three years, and am fully satisfied that it will produce one-third more on the same land than any other wheat. One of my neighbors sowed one bushel in a field by the side of Mediterranean wheat, and obtained five and a half bushels more per acre from the Tappahannock than from the Mediterranean. My crop was harvested on the 6th of June, and yielded fifteen bushels to one sown. Its greatest value in my estimation is in its freedom from rust, ripening so early that rust does not injure it. It makes beautiful flour.

Anson County, N. C.—The package of Tappahannock wheat, sent me by the Department last fall for experiment, was carefully sown on a highly fertilized piece of land, near the dwelling of one of my laborers, whose fowls damaged the wheat very severely. But, as imperfect as the experiment has been, I am satisfied that it is a wheat of superior quality. Two years since the Department sent me three quarts of this wheat, which I sowed on common fresh land, producing over two bushels of wheat of excellent quality. In the fall of 1867 I sowed one bushel of this, on common old land without fertilizers of any kind, which yielded eight bushels of good wheat, while at the same time and under the same circumstances I sowed the remainder of the field—nineteen acres—with the Orleans wheat, which was so badly rusted that it only yielded nineteen bushels of wheat, being one bushel per acre. The Tappahannock was scarcely affected with the rust. I now have enough of this wheat to sow my whole crop, and shall sow no other.

Columbia, S. C.—From about ninety-five rods of Tappahannock wheat, drilled and plowed, I raised twenty bushels of clean wheat. There was great waste in harvesting, and I am satisfied that at least four bushels were lost. Four drills of a red wheat from Georgia, drilled with my own hand with one quart of seed, produced two bushels. This satisfies me that I used entirely too much seed. The yield from one quart was at least seventy fold. In drilling again, I shall only use half a bushel of seed.

Spalding County, Ga.—It is encouraging to see the increased interest manifested by the planting interest of Spalding county. The returns received from experiments in wheat and cotton this year must lead to larger yields in the future. Mr. T. J. Thulkeld gathered fifty-eight bushels of wheat from an acre, and eighty from two other acres; Mr. J. H. Johnson, forty-six bushels from one acre; Mr. J. A. Buck, thirty-three; and there are cotton patches which, if no disaster happens, will be quite as good in return as the wheat.

Warren County, Ga.—In the summer of 1866 I received a small sack (one and a half pound) of Tappahannock wheat, from your Department; planted in October, in drills, and gathered in June following eighty-six pounds of beautiful white, well-filled wheat. I omitted to plant the next season, but about the first of November last, (1868,) sowed the eighty-six pounds on a thin piece of land, (one acre and a half,) from which I reaped eighteen bushels of as fine wheat as I ever saw. This is about 50 per cent. more than we have been accustomed to harvest from similar land and under similar circumstances. I believe it the best wheat in this section of country. The white Mediterranean, I fear, is too late to suc-

ceed here. I intend to try again, however, planting earlier and manuring highly.

Johnson County, Ga.—Last year I received from the Department twelve and a half pounds of Mediterranean wheat, which was planted on three and a half acres of land in drills two and a half feet apart, manured with two hundred and fifty pounds superphosphate of lime. Think I would have made twenty bushels, but it took the rust very badly, and I turned it under for manure. It will not ripen earlier than some wheat we have here.

Calhoun County, Ala.—The six quarts of Tappahannock wheat received last fall was sown broadcast early in December, and harvested June 15. It made four and a half bushels of clean wheat, fully equal to the seed.

Hale County, Ala.—The peck of Tappahannock wheat, sent me last fall, was given to one of my assistants, Mr. Chapman, a successful farmer and planter, who reports that it was totally destroyed by the rust—not a grain was raised. It grew well and looked finely until about two weeks before harvest.

Warren County, Miss.—Four quarts of Tappahannock wheat sown October 11, harvested two bushels and five pints June 4. The grain is quite as good and heavy as the seed, and is pronounced by good judges No. 1 wheat..

Greene County, Tenn.—Our leading variety of wheat, the Tappahannock, is harvested. This variety is, more than any other, prolific in the production of smut, and much of it is in the crop this year. Last fall I sowed seed entirely free from it by using a solution of bluestone on my seed the fall before, and have very little in my crop this year; but enough to show the necessity of using the solution again this fall. I procured a two-bushel sack of Deihl wheat from New York last fall, and drilled it in good clover fallow, and will scarcely get a return of the seed, and that of a very inferior quality.

Buchanan County, W. Va.—The Tappahannock wheat was given to some of our best farmers for trial. They report that it came up well, but during the winter was all frozen out. Last fall I sowed some of it myself, and it was frozen out in the same way.

Bourbon County, Ky.—The Tappahannock wheat sent me from the Department was cut yesterday. It was sown nearly a month later than a neighbor's wheat by its side, which is yet uncut. It is also several days earlier than the McChesney wheat, or white Mediterranean. I am of the opinion that it will succeed admirably with us. This was sown as late as the middle of October.

Clinton County, Ky.—Some years ago I sowed a small parcel of Tappahannock wheat, received from the Department. It did not get a good start, but ripened about ten or twelve days sooner than other wheat raised in this county. The prospect is now that enough will be raised this year to supply a number of families with seed. It appears to be an improvement on the wheat raised here, by reason of its ripening sooner, thereby avoiding rust. About the same time I received a small sack of oats which were sowed. Last year we raised about forty bushels; they are generally superior to any oats ever raised here. They grow larger and are about ten pounds heavier to the bushel. Name lost.

Washington County, Mo.—Of the Tappahannock wheat received from the Department last fall, seven quarts were sown the 20th of October on one-eighth of an acre of land of less than the average fertility, being a light red clayey soil. The crop, now harvested, measures four bushels of as pretty grain as it has been my fortune to see in this county. The variety is admirably adapted to the soil and climate of Southeast Missouri.

Hickory County, Mo.—The Tappahannock wheat has been thoroughly tested by different farmers and in different localities, and is found to do exceedingly well, and is preferred to any other wheat raised here. I have a pressing demand for seed for the fall sowing. I also find that the Mediterranean is well adapted to this climate. Will be able to give a more satisfactory report by another year, as our amount sown is small.

Saint Clair County, Ill.—The Tappahannock wheat sent me last fall has turned out very well, yet it will never be a popular wheat here; our millers say they cannot make a first-class flour from it, otherwise it would do well enough. Tennessee May wheat for rich land, and Mediterranean for poor land, are the best varieties for this latitude and soil.

Rock County, Wis.—The damage to fine grain, rye excepted, may not be so extensive, still it is serious. My cultivated grain looks well. The process of cultivating, raising furrows each side of the rows, and forming miniature ditches between, has the effect of a complete system of surface drainage. The Arnautka wheat proves remarkably early (now heading) and looks well; so do the Surprise Oats. The potatoes bid fair to be a perfect failure from the depredations of the bugs; both Colorado potato bug, and a species of cantharides.

Duplin County, N. C.—Notes on seeds received from the Department: McLean's Little Gem Pea has proved very early and very fine, large pods and very sweet. Should be planted in drills, two to two and one-half feet apart, as it is a dwarf. McLean's Epicurean is late, a good bearer, fair sized pods, very sweet, a good variety for late fall. Carter's First Crop is a poor bearer; later than Daniel O'Rouke; not worthy of dissemination.

Fayette County, Tenn.—The Cream beans did admirably, yielding largely of rich, crisp, and delicious pods. Carter's First Crop peas about as early as Buist's Extra Early; shy bearer and deficient in flavor. McLean's Little Gem is truly a gem. The Bassano beet does well and is the best early variety. The Ramie plant is most luxuriant, easily raised from seed, and rapidly propagated by tubers.

Warren County, Miss.—The French Breakfast radish was planted March 30; the first eaten April 28; crisp and remarkably fine; manured with hen manure. James's Scarlet carrot yielded a heavy crop. Carter's Hardy Swede turnip, large and fine, but stringy—probably an excellent fall turnip. Imperial Green Round Top turnip proves quite bitter when cooked. Dewar's fine dark beet, of quick growth and fine flavor. Large Green Curled endive, of excellent growth and very tender. Maupau's superior tomato, transplanted April 12, ripe June 24; the earliest, largest, and smoothest variety. Cedar Hill tomato, ripe June 28; large and excellent, but some creases. The White Lisbon onion can be grown of good large size from the seed in one season, by high cultivation. The Large Tripoli makes fine sets, but few firm, full onions the first year. The Stone Mason and the Marblehead cabbage are doing well; the Tom Thumb has done badly. Carter's Early is five days earlier than the Early York, and has firm head. Carter's First Crop and McLean's Little Gem pea did not do well; the Surprise pea yielded ten-fold, fine flavored; Advance, ten-fold, coming in as a second crop; fine flavor. Early Yellow bean very fine. Narragansett and the Crosby sweet corn have done tolerably well, but quite small. New Japan muskmelon, very early and fine bearer.

CROPS IN DAKOTA.

Yankton, Dakota.—From all parts of the Territory come the most favorable reports of the crop prospects. Wheat never looked better, and,

unless heavy rain or hail storms come to beat it down, the crop will not fall far short of forty bushels per acre as the average yield. In Union County I have seen fields of one hundred acres that will yield nearly fifty bushels per acre. Oats are looking very well, and promise a yield of about sixty bushels per acre. Corn is looking well in Yankton and Bonhomme Counties, but in Clay and Union Counties the prospects are not so promising. There is a much greater breadth of land sown this season than heretofore, and, from all the estimates sent me, I think it is within bounds to state that there are about twelve thousand acres in cultivation in the Territory, and mostly in wheat and oats, although there are some fine crops of barley. The potato crop here will probably fall below an average yield, for the reason that, in many cases, the potato bug has stripped the vines before the root had matured. There have been no grasshoppers this season to injure anything, and the rapid settlement of the Territory will probably cause at least twice as much sowing and planting next year as has been done this year. There was taken during the month of June over forty-seven thousand acres of land by actual settlers, as shown by the land records at Vermillion, and if the present rate of increase of immigration continues, Dakota will vie with Minnesota as a grain producer within the next five years.

WHEAT AND POTATOES IN TEXAS.

Fannin County, Texas.—The wheat crop is now safe—mostly threshed; the grain is *very good*, and the yield so much better than it has been for several years past, that all seem to be perfectly satisfied and are willing to try another crop. The seed for the present crop was brought from the North, and many are confirmed in the belief that seed wheat should be brought from the Northern States. The land is better prepared for grain, and more care taken in planting, than was formerly the custom. With these advantages considered, it would be very strange did not the yield increase. Very little attention has been given to the culture of potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*) until recently, because of the universal opinion that they would do nothing. An effort to produce them has proved them to be well adapted to our climate, regardless of the kind of soil, being ready for use by the 15th of May, and yielding a fair return.

THE RAMIE IN TEXAS.

Upshur County, Texas.—Last February I received two packages of the ramie seed, which were sown in a bed about the 10th of March. The seed germinated very well, but, from some cause, many of the plants died. I believe this resulted from the cool weather, for as soon as the weather grew warm the plants thrived, and were transplanted about the 10th of May, and some of them are now thirty inches high, with young shoots or suckers growing. Should it continue growing it will soon be five or six feet high. There is no doubt now as to its growing in this country. The only question is, can it be economically employed? Could the fiber be separated as easily as flax or hemp it would be extensively used for cordage, if for nothing else. If I had had the experience before that I now have, I could have raised any amount from the seed. I can get any quantity from what plants I now have, if it is as easily propagated as represented.

THE PERIQUE TOBACCO.

St. James Parish, La.—The famous “Perique” tobacco, considered by connoisseurs to be the best in the world, is raised in this parish, and has

been cultivated with profit; but I am sorry to inform the Department that, owing to the heavy taxes on the Perique tobacco, the whites of this parish interested in its cultivation cannot afford any longer to raise it, and are therefore obliged to abandon the cultivation of a crop which was once a source of wealth for them.

LABOR IN ARKANSAS.

Arkansas County, Ark.—It seems to be the prevailing opinion among planters that the negroes will refuse to work on the shares next year, and will only rent the land. If this is done, they will only plant two or three acres per hand, to buy clothes and groceries, and will raise their own meat and bread. There has been a convention of our planters, looking to the feasibility of employing the Chinese as cotton hands, and I suppose an effort will be made to introduce them.

CHEAP LANDS IN TEXAS.

Rusk County, Texas.—Lands are yet cheap here. Farms that will produce fine crops of cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar, and almost the whole range of garden vegetables, with field peas, oats, rye, and barley added, may be had for three dollars, specie, per acre, frequently cleared and improved. Wild land can often be bought cheaper. Of course particular advantages of location, &c., vary the above figures higher or lower as the case may be.

GRASSHOPPERS.

Atchison County, Kansas.—The grasshoppers are nearly all gone. They commenced to enter the winged state June 2, and began to fly or to emigrate eastward on the 16th. They are certainly controlled more or less by the current of air in which they move, for on the 18th the wind was due east, and they went with it westward; on the 19th it changed to southeast, and they went southeast; on the 22d it was north, and the grasshoppers went north. There seems to be an instinctive something that inclines them to go eastward, and I believe that since they have escaped over the plains they will pass over the whole continent, and finally disappear in the Atlantic Ocean. We fear their ravages less every year, and I think that unless some unlucky wind sends us a lot of them in the fall, we shall see them no more. A gentleman who has been in Kansas over twenty-three years, says he never saw or heard of these pests in this country until within a few years. The Indians make the same statement. The advent of these insects was a pure accident, by a propitious, (for them,) continued wind from the west for three weeks, which brought them over the plains.

Monroe County, W. Va.—In 1867-'68 the caterpillar destroyed the foliage of the apple trees nearly entire, and this present year there is not in my opinion a single live caterpillar in the county. A few made their appearance early in the season, but all seem to have perished. The cause of their absence no one here has been able to conjecture; the winter having been mild, and the spring and summer being such as we often have, there is a mystery why the caterpillars are all dead or gone.

STOCK RAISING IN OREGON.

The secretary of the Oregon Agricultural Society writes as follows: Sheep are still being purchased for driving to California, although the number driven away has affected the price somewhat. The estimate of parties who have assisted in collecting droves is, that at least 40,000

head have left the Willamette Valley this spring. The wool crop is now rapidly passing from the hands of the producers into those of the buyers, at from twenty to twenty-three cents per pound for unwashed fleece, the latter price being paid for extra Merino lots for manufacture here and in California and for combing wool for shipment east. With a little improvement in the mode of keeping, the long woolled sheep might be raised in considerable quantities in Western Oregon. As it is, a large proportion of our wool is suitable for delaines, but we have as yet no machinery in operation for the manufacture of that class of goods, though much of it is worn here. Our people seem averse to bestowing the small cares which insure the success of sheep husbandry, and are just now very generally turning their attention to cattle, while the tendency of California graziers seems as generally to set upon sheep. From this time forward the farmers of Western Oregon will find it not only best to give some attention to winter feeding, but it will be necessary to give some attention to renewing the grass upon pasture lands, as the native grass is giving way before continued close feeding. The Department could not, at this time, more effectually benefit this section than by sending us seeds of grasses likely to be adapted to a dry summer climate. I have thought that those varieties which flourish well on the uplands of the south of England and north of France would be most likely to succeed here. I have seen a sample of the Fall Meadow Oat grass, described by Flint—the Roy grass of France—which bids fair to be valuable, with timothy, as a low-ground hay grass. Our great need is variety, for hay upon the uplands, and for pasture during our long, dry summers.

STOCK IN MEDINA COUNTY, OHIO.

Hinkley, Medina County, Ohio.—Horses in the county in 1868, 7,642; in 1869, 7,717; increase, 75. Cattle in the county in 1868, 22,292; in 1869, 21,892; decrease, 400. Sheep in the county in 1868, 150,223; in 1869, 102,333; decrease, 47,890. There was also a decrease of over 1,400 hogs. This large falling off in stock is owing to the great drought and ravages of grasshoppers, destroying meadows and pastures, and also to the low price of wool. Farmers think it unprofitable to keep sheep, at present prices of wool, on lands worth fifty dollars per acre. Wool sells, on an average, at forty-two cents per pound this year. I look for a further decrease in sheep. In my estimate of wool, compared with last year, I include only the wool shorn from living sheep and not the wool on pelts, and wool taken from dead sheep—reckoning that it would swell the aggregate to nine-tenths of last year. Fleeces are from five to six per cent. lighter this year than last.

DISEASES AMONG HORSES AND MULES.

Morehouse Parish, La.—Numbers of horses and mules have died during the past month, some of staggers, and others of a disease for which I know no name. It commences with soreness of the mouth, and is followed with swollen lips which burst open and exude a quantity of bloody water, and soon proves fatal. By far the greater proportion of the stock lost is that recently brought from localities further north.

CATTLE DISEASE IN ILLINOIS.

Champaign County, Ill.—I still hear, from time to time, of cattle dying. A few days since I commenced looking up the cases, and find it true

that cattle have been, and are still dying. One man, north of this place, who lost several head last year, and saw the disease all through the epidemic, informed me that there had been several cases this month, and that it is the same disease that killed our cattle last year. One of our cattle buyers informed me on last Saturday that Spanish fever was killing the cattle in this county, and he found a great many who wanted to sell their cattle. The man who first told me I have known for several years. Still he may be in error about its being the same disease. As I did not go to see the cattle, I cannot tell. It is fifteen miles from here.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Jefferson County, W. Va.—Chicken cholera has again broken out; the loss of 200 or 300 chickens has been reported to me. Several kinds of chicken powders have been tried to cure the disease, with but limited success. Preventives appear to be the most economical medicines. We have been feeding copperas to our chickens occasionally, and the disease has not yet appeared among our fowls.

WATER-POWER IN NEBRASKA.

Dixon County, Nebraska.—The article in your monthly report of January last, which describes Nebraska as destitute of water-power, does injustice to this section of country, for there are a great many streams and water-mills in Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, and Emmet counties, and a great number of unimproved water powers.

IMPORTS OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

The imports of three-quarters of the current fiscal year, up to April 30, 1869, as gathered from the monthly statement of the Bureau of Statistics, are as follows:

Months.	Merchandise.		Gold and silver.	Total.
	Free.	Dutiable.		
<hr/>				
1868.				
July.....	\$1,799,393	\$33,582,761	\$467,762	\$35,849,916
August.....	1,349,909	31,668,712	1,321,176	34,539,797
September.....	1,789,554	31,298,516	1,438,705	34,526,775
October.....	1,909,604	29,349,632	1,038,309	32,297,545
November.....	1,822,701	25,973,185	1,107,664	28,903,550
December.....	1,442,470	19,674,064	882,642	21,999,176
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1869.				
January.....	1,621,886	27,988,856	501,892	30,112,634
February.....	1,693,612	30,892,473	2,587,641	35,173,726
March.....	2,369,547	44,837,709	2,988,128	50,195,384
Total.....	15,798,676	275,465,908	12,333,919	303,598,503

The totals for the same period of the preceding year are as follows:	
Free.....	\$11,609,328
Dutiable.....	248,422,546
Gold and silver.....	9,924,172
Total.....	269,956,046

CHEMICAL MANURES.

M. Ville has recently made experiments, in France, with a view of ascertaining the productive value of chemical, as compared with farm-yard manures. His experiments were made upon the sugar beet, and he obtained 160 results in 1868, which he divided into six classes, distinguished by the yield, as follows:

First-class returns of from 70,000 kilogrammes and upward, per hectare; second-class returns, 60,000 kilogrammes to 70,000 per hectare; third-class returns, 50,000 kilogrammes to 60,000 per hectare; fourth-class returns, 40,000 kilogrammes to 50,000 per hectare; fifth-class returns, 30,000 kilogrammes to 40,000 per hectare; sixth-class returns, 20,000 kilogrammes to 30,000 per hectare.

The average yield under the different classes, reduced to English acres, and proportionate produce, as stated by M. Ville, is as follows:

First class, $36\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre; second class, $25\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre; third class, $21\frac{2}{3}$ tons per acre; fourth class, $17\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre; fifth class, $14\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre; sixth class, $9\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.

The average amount of produce in favor of the chemical over the farm-yard manure was within a few pounds of four tons per acre, and M. Ville states that if the summer of 1868 had been of an average moisture, the excess of produce would have been still greater in favor of chemical manures, the drought that prevailed being a greater hindrance to its full, efficacious action, than to that of the farm-yard manure, which contains in itself a large portion of moisture. M. Ville concludes his statement with the deduction, that 1,323 kilogrammes of chemical manure produced an average of 52,834 kilogrammes of beet root per hectare, while 52,028 kilogrammes of farm-yard manure yielded only 42,210 kilogrammes.

SODA-ASH FOR WIRE-WORMS.

A letter quoted in Milburn's "Pests of the Farm" states: "I had sown a headland with soda ash, as a fertilizer; the following spring it was under turnips, and a man hoeing asked if anything had been done to the headland?" I asked 'why?' he said, 'there was not a plant destroyed by the wire-worm, and the rest of the field had fifteen to a nest.' I then determined to try it upon another field which was full of wire-worms. I have never since seen one on it. In the following year I had twenty-five acres of oats attacked more generally. I happened to have a cask of soda-ash by me, and ordered it to be sown. From that day the ravages ceased, and within a week the whole field changed its color to a vivid green. I have since ceased to consider it as an experiment, and have always a cask by me, ready, in case of any appearance of the wire-worm. The remedy is equally efficacious in repelling the attacks of the green fly."

THE ENGLISH SPARROWS.

As the English sparrow has been imported into this country to aid in destroying the caterpillars which infest the shade trees in cities, and has also been accused of doing much injury to the small fruits and grass, the following testimony of Alexander Crawford Kingstone, in a paper recently read before the Ballymahon Farmers' Club, may be received in the defence of the imported bird. He says: "The sparrow only lives

near the habitations of man; varies its food according to circumstances; in a wood lives on insects and seeds; in a village on seeds, grains, larvae of butterflies, &c.; in a city on all kinds of debris; but prefers cockchafers and insects to all other food."

FACTS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

X. A. Willard, secretary of the American Dairymen's Association, reports returns from 224 cheese factories in the States of New York, Ohio, Vermont, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. The product of these factories, up to the 30th of June, is set down at 179,024 boxes, of an average weight of $64\frac{3}{10}$ pounds. Of this amount 80,210 boxes have been sold, leaving on hand 98,814 boxes. The daily make of the 224 factories is 3,758 boxes, or an average of $16\frac{3}{4}$ each. It is estimated that in the United States and Canada there are 1,000 factories, the product of which is 117,250 boxes per week, though this yield will probably fall off 1,500 to 2,000 boxes weekly, as the season advances. It will be seen that the stock on hand is larger than the amount sold. There is probably as much May cheese back as has been sold of June cheese, so that the entire June make, it may be estimated, is waiting for a market. There are now not far from 430,000 boxes on the ranges, as the average number on hand of the 224 factories from which returns have been received is a fraction over 432, which for 1,000 factories would give 432,000 boxes.

A new vegetable has lately been discovered growing in great abundance on the plains. Mushrooms, of gigantic size and extraordinary flavor, have been found growing in great profusion all around Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. The writer saw one that weighed over a pound, twenty-one inches in circumference and seven inches in diameter. The stem was two inches thick and five inches long. When prepared for cooking, the meat was thirteen inches from rim to rim, and from one to two and a half inches thick, of fine flavor, nutritious and evidently wholesome.

All along the Crow Creek Valley for several miles from the city of Cheyenne good land is to be found; the valley is not wide, but the bottom along the creek contains rich loam, and is capable of producing any kind of cereals. The soil is two feet deep, and the presence of the sand-stone formation gives unmistakable evidence of productiveness. The creek is a stream of pure clear water, about twenty feet wide and fifteen inches deep, which runs all the year. This land belongs to the Union Pacific railroad and the government, and will soon be for sale at the rate of \$2.50 per acre. There is nothing now, however, to prevent farmers from occupying it, and it only awaits the hand of the husbandman to yield a fruitful return for the labor of cultivation. The country is undulating and rolling with mountains and peaks in the distance covered all the year with snow. The climate is delightful.

The steam plow which has been lying idle at Havana, Illinois, from want of an experienced man to run and manage it, has been purchased by Mr. Lawrence, of Louisiana, and removed to that State. The large engines imported by Mr. Lawrence last fall, together with his new tackle, are doing wonders. The engines work up to fifty horse-power each. Plowing has been done 22 to 26 inches deep.

The redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) forests of California are confined to a narrow belt of the Coast Range, commencing on the south of San Luis Obispo County, and terminating near the northern boundary of the State. For all practical purposes, however, the redwood

district commences on the north side of the bay of Monterey and extends to the northern part of Humboldt County. Within these limits there are several interruptions of the line of redwoods—one of not less than fifty miles in extent—while the average breadth of the area can be hardly more than twenty miles. In the territory described, with a few outlying tracts of small account, are composed all the redwood forests known to exist on the Pacific coast. There is now very little prospect that a second growth of redwood can be depended upon for lumber purposes. The redwood is a tender tree, growing only within the fog belt, or limits of greatest moisture, and, more than all the forest trees of that region, needs protection. A few years ago the Contra Costa Hills, back of Oakland, were covered with a heavy growth of redwoods. The timber trees were cut out, but the forest has never recovered—the sun was let in, and heat, wind, and the drought did the work. When the first growth has been cut, other trees, more hardy, encroach upon the redwoods and crowd them out. In fifty years, without some new method of protection, it is believed California will have done with redwood for building purposes.

There is a grapevine near Santa Barbara, California, the trunk of which measures thirteen inches in diameter, the branches covering an area of sixty-five feet in diameter. It is trained upon a trellis-work supported by sixty-four posts. It is stated that the vine last season yielded six tons of grapes, which brought \$260. The vine is twenty-four years old. Another vine, trellised in the same way, eleven years old, bids fair to outstrip the old one. It now covers an area of thirty-six feet in diameter.

As an evidence of the great fertility of the tule lands of Sherman Island, in Suisun Bay, California, it is stated that wheat planted in ashes, on the surface, without any ploughing, yields eighty-three and a half bushels to the acre for the first season and forty-five bushels for the second—the “volunteer” crop. Barley, under similar conditions, yielded one hundred and twelve bushels to the acre for the first crop, and seventy-eight bushels for the “volunteer” crop. It is also stated that there is now growing upon the island a peach tree of strong, thrifty growth, from a stone planted last summer, and upon this tree are four promising peaches that will probably mature within twelve months from the time the parent fruit was plucked from the stem.

A recent arrival at San Francisco from Kodiak, Sitka, brought one hundred barrels of cranberries. This fruit is of fine quality, larger than the Oregon variety, and it is stated that almost any quantity can be obtained from the same source. The fruit is worth twenty cents per quart in San Francisco.

Fruit growers at San Pablo, California, are suffering from the depredations of a black slug which, thus far, has confined its operations to the pear trees, feeding upon the leaves and consuming their life, leaving only a dry brown skeleton tissue, incapable of performing any of the functions of receiving and elaborating the circulating fluids for the growth and projection of the tree and fruit. A few plum trees have been attacked. The slug is half to three-fourths of an inch in length, of tapering, slender form, widest at the head, which may measure one-twentieth of an inch where it fastens to the leaf and is distended in sucking juices.

During the first six months of the current year California exported 1,416,048 sacks (one hundred pounds) of wheat, valued at \$2,595,472, against 1,112,932 sacks for same time in 1868, valued at \$3,012,477—showing an increase of over twenty-one per cent. in amount exported, and a decline of nearly thirty-five per cent. in price.

M E T E O R O L O G Y.

COMPILED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FROM REPORTS BY OBSERVERS FOR THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Tables showing the highest and lowest range of the thermometer, (with dates prefixed,) the mean temperature, and amount of rain (in inches and tenths,) for June, 1869, at the stations and by the observers named. Daily observations at 7 a. m. and at 2 and 9 p. m.

JUNE, 1869.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
MAINE.								
Houlton.....	Aroostook.....	Charles H. Fernald	4	87	7	46	64.5	.....
Steuben	Washington	J. D. Parker	3	79	8	44	58.0	3.75
Williamsburg.....	Piscataquis.....	Edwin Pitman	4, 5	82	7	48	60.0	4.72
West Waterville.....	Kennebec	B. F. Wilbur	3	84	7	51	63.3	4.40
Gardiner	do	R. H. Gardiner	3	77	9	49	61.3	5.50
Standish	Cumberland	John P. Moulton	4	84	7, 9	48	63.9	2.54
Norway.....	Oxford	H. D. Smith	3	84	12	48	62.1	4.47
Cornish.....	York	Silas West	3	84	7	48	62.2	2.98
Cornishville	do	G. W. Guptill	3, 4	84	7	50	64.9	2.99
Averages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.2	3.92
NEW HAMPSHIRE.								
Stratford	Coos	Branch Brown	4	86	9	41	59.9	4.39
Whitefield.....	do	L. D. Kidder	3	84	9	40	62.2	.....
North Barnstead.....	do	Charles H. Pitman	3	82	6, 7, 9	50	63.5	2.29
Goffstown Centre.....	Hillsboro'	Alfred Colby	4	88	7	42	63.0	3.10
Averages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.2	3.26
VERMONT.								
Lunenburg	Essex	H. A. Cutting	4	84	6	46	61.8	5.00
North Craftsbury	Orleans	Rev. E. P. Wild	4	83	6	40	59.3	6.55
Randolph	Orange	Chas. S. Paine	4	91	7	41	63.8	4.50
Woodstock	Windsor	Doton & Miller	4	81	7	40	59.8	2.85
Near St. Albans	Franklin	A. H. Gilmour	4	83	6	45	62.2	.....
West Charlotte	Chittenden	Miss M. E. Wing	29	89	7	37	65.2	7.47
Middlebury	Addison	H. A. Sheldon	4	77	7, 9	48	62.6	3.38
Panton	do	D. C. Barto	4	84	6, 8, 10	50	63.9	5.19
Averages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.3	4.99
MASSACHUSETTS.								
Kingston	Plymouth	G. S. Newcomb	1, 29	86	7, 10	50	64.2	5.87
Topsfield	Essex	S. A. Merriam	29	82	7	46	63.9	4.01
Milton	Norfolk	Rev. A. K. Teele	29	87	8	51	66.2	3.65
Cambridge	Middlesex	Mrs. J. B. Perry	4	90	7	49	66.4	.....
North Billerica	do	Rev. Elias Nason	3	85	7	49	67.7	.....
West Newton	do	John H. Bixby	29	91	6, 7, 8, 9	52	69.9	2.92

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for June—Continued.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.				°		°	°	In.
New Bedford	Bristol	Samuel Rodman	12, 29	87	7, 8	52	65.5	4.27
Worcester	Worcester	Jos. Draper, M. D.	29	80	7	50	64.7	3.08
Mendon	do	Jno. G. Metcalf, M. D.	3	80	8	50	64.5	5.20
Lunenburg	do	G. A. Cunningham	3, 29	84	7	49	65.7	7.35
Amherst	Hampshire	Prof. E. S. Snell	29	81	8	47	64.7	5.99
Richmond	Berkshire	Wm. Bacon	4	90	10	38	64.1	11.24
Williams College	do	Prof. A. Hopkins	4	84	9	45	62.8	3.84
Hinsdale	do	Rev. E. Dewhurst	3, 4	80	8	42	62.7	7.15
Averages							65.2	5.38
RHODE ISLAND.								
Newport	Newport	Wm. H. Crandall	29	81	8	53	64.6	2.26
CONNECTICUT.								
Columbia	Tolland	Wm. H. Yeomans	1	88	8	46	66.4	.....
Middletown	Middlesex	Prof. John Johnston	28, 29	85	9	48	66.2	4.78
Waterbury	New Haven	Rev. R. G. Williams	28, 29	80	8, 10	48	65.3	4.10
Colebrook	Litchfield	Charlotte Rockwell	28	82	7, 11	47	63.5	10.95
Averages							65.4	6.61
NEW YORK.								
Moriches	Suffolk	E. A. Smith & daugh's	29	92	9	54	70.0	6.22
South Hartford	Washington	G. M. Ingalsbe	4	82	9	43	67.1	5.05
Hudson	Columbia	Dr. G. P. Hachenberg	1, 4, 18	85	7	52	68.4	3.72
Garrison's	Putnam	Thomas B. Arden	28	88	7, 8, 9	50	64.7	1.47
Throg's Neck	Westchester	Miss E. Morris	3, 27	88	7, 8, 9, 11	54	69.0	.....
Deaf and Dumb Inst.	New York	Prof. O. W. Morris	28	89	8	52	69.1	4.72
Columbia College	do	Prof. Chas. A. Joy	28	89	9	51	69.4	3.31
Flatbush	Kings	Rev. Eli T. Mack	28	89	10	52	69.8	6.46
Glasco	Ulster	D. B. Hendricks	29	87	6	45	67.1	4.83
Newburgh	Orange	Jas. H. Gardiner	28	87	8	53	69.4	2.85
Minaville	Montgomery	J. W. Bussing	4	85	8	50	66.1	4.40
Gouverneur	St. Lawrence	Cyrus H. Russell	3	82	6	47	60.9	3.81
North Hammond	do	C. A. Wooster	3, 29	80	6	47	64.9	3.10
Houseville	Lewis	Walter D. Yale	3, 4, 18, 29	80	6, 8	44	60.9	3.39
Leyden	do	C. C. Merriam	3	76	6	42	58.4	5.31
South Trenton	Oneida	Storrs Barrows	3, 23	82	8, 12	40	62.2	6.46
Cazenovia	Madison	Prof. Wm. Soule	3, 18	81	6	42	61.9	.....
Oneida	do	S. Spooner, M. D.	18	84	6	44	63.0	9.66
Depauville	Jefferson	Henry Haas	4	78	6	46	59.4	3.09
Oswego	Oswego	Wm. S. Malcolm	4	79	6	43	59.6	3.92
Palermo	do	E. B. Bartlett	3, 4	84	6	44	62.7	3.00
North Volney	do	J. M. Patrick	3, 18	84	6	45	63.5	.....
Ludlowville	Tompkins	C. P. Murphy	18	90	7	42	65.4	.....
Waterbury	do	D. Trowbridge	29	88	6	44	64.7	.....
Nichols	Tioga	Robert Howell	18	90	7	43	62.6	.....
Newark Valley	do	Rev. Sam'l Johnson	18, 20	88	7	42	64.9	3.00
Himrods	Yates	Gilbert D. Baker	18	83	6	46	64.0	3.94
Rochester	Monroe	H. W. Mathews	18	81	6	47	63.2	6.62
Little Genesee	Allegany	Daniel Edwards	20	87	7, 8	42	63.6	4.32
Suspension Bridge	Niagara	W. Martin Jones	4	86	6	39	61.7	.....
Buffalo	Erie	Wm. Ives	3	83	6	45	62.6	5.19
Averages							64.6	4.49

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for June—Continued.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
NEW JERSEY.								
Paterson	Passaic	Wm. Brooks	21, 28	90	11	52	69.8	4.90
Newark	Essex	W. A. Whitehead	28	87	10	47	68.4	5.85
Trenton	Mercer	E. R. Cook	20, 28	90	9	52	73.4	3.59
Rio Grande	Cape May	Mrs. J. R. Palmer	27	98	8	50	71.3	4.38
Moorestown	Burlington	Thos. J. Beans	20, 27	88	9	50	70.2	4.95
Newton	Sussex	Thos. Ryerson, M.D.	27	84	7	48	65.6	3.48
New Germantown	Hunterdon	Arthur B. Noll	28	91	10	51	69.0	4.76
White House	do	Fleming & Herr	19	87	10	50	71.8	-----
Haddonfield	Camden	John Boadle	20	89	9	52	70.7	2.93
Newfield	Gloucester	E. D. Couch	20, 21 25, 28	95	9	51	72.8	-----
Greenwich	Cumberland	R. C. Sheppard	28	89	9	54	71.8	4.19
Vineland	do	John Ingram, M. D.	26, 28	98	9	53	75.1	4.66
Averages.							70.8	4.37
PENNSYLVANIA.								
Nyces	Pike	John Grathwohl	28	93	6	42	66.2	4.30
Hamilton	Wayne	James D. Stocker	18	87	6	46	66.1	4.76
Fallsington	Bucks	Ebenezer Hance	27	89	9	54	70.0	4.80
Germantown	Philadelphia	Thomas Meehan	20	95	7, 9	50	73.6	-----
Horsham	Montgomery	Miss Anna Spence	20	88	10	53	69.7	5.90
Plymouth Meeting	do	M. H. Corson	20, 28	87	9	53	70.3	4.37
Dyberry	Wayne	Theodore Day	20	84	9	41	63.3	2.50
Whitehall	Lehigh	Edward Kohler	28	87	9	46	68.1	-----
Factoryville	Wyoming	Rodman Sisson	20	86	9	46	65.6	2.92
Reading	Berks	J. Heyl Raser	20, 28	89	7	50	69.3	-----
Parkerville	Chester	Dr. F. Darlington	27	91	8, 10	55	71.9	2.86
West Chester	do	Dr. George Martin	20	92	9	52	70.5	3.59
Phenixville	do	Dr. I. Z. Coffman	20	90	9	50	70.6	6.00
Ephrata	Lancaster	W. H. Spera	26	98	8	56	75.3	3.24
Mount Joy	do	J. R. Hoffer, M. D.	20, 28	93	9	48	70.4	-----
Harrisburg	Danphin	Jno. Heisely, M. D.	27	90	9	55	72.2	5.46
Carlisle	Cumberland	Wm. H. Cook, M. D.	20	92	9	52	70.6	6.00
Fountain Dale	Adams	S. C. Walker	20, 27	89	11	50	69.3	3.03
Tioga	Tioga	E. T. Bently	4, 27	86	7, 10	36	61.6	4.52
Williamsport	Lycoming	H. C. Moyer	20	84	9	47	68.6	-----
Lewisburg	Union	Prof. C. S. James	26	89	9	51	68.4	4.53
Grampian Hills	Clearfield	Elisha Fenton	20	85	8	42	63.5	7.28
Johnstown	Cambria	David Peeler	20	86	7, 9	40	65.6	11.11
Franklin	Venango	Rev. M. A. Tolman	27	87	7	39	66.1	5.10
Connellsville	Fayette	John Taylor	20, 27	86	8	44	67.6	-----
New Castle	Lawrence	E. M. McConnell	27	85	7	39	68.3	-----
Beaver	Beaver	Rev. R. T. Taylor	19	87	6, 9	52	67.0	5.50
Canonsburg	Washington	Rev. W. Smith, D. D.	19, 20, 27	87	9	44	68.0	3.87
Averages.							68.5	4.84
DELAWARE.								
Milford	Kent	Mrs. A. C. Whittier	28	98	9	52	78.2	1.40
MARYLAND.								
Woodlawn	Cecil	Jas. O. McCormick	21, 28	90	9	52	71.6	2.35
Annapolis	Anne Arundel	Wm. R. Goodman	28	95	9	57	75.3	2.89
Mt. St. Mary's	Frederick	Prof. C. H. Jourdan	27	88	6, 11	50	68.2	2.22
Averages.							71.7	2.49

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for June—Continued.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.								
Washington	Washington	Smithsonian Instit'n.	20	89	7	58	73.3	3.04
VIRGINIA.								
Johnsontown	Northampton	C. R. Moore	{ 20, 21, 28, 30 }	91	9	57	73.8	3.80
Hampton	Elizabeth City	James M. Sherman	21, 27, 28	94	6, 9, 10	60	76.8	2.80
Zuni Station	Isle of Wight	Robert Binford	28	96	12	56	76.8	3.73
Bacon's Castle	Surry	B. W. Jones	28	100	10	60	79.8	-----
Comorn	King George	E. Tayloe	27, 28	90	9	55	74.4	3.05
Staunton	Augusta	J. C. Covell	29	90	7	58	72.2	1.40
Lexington	Rockbridge	W. H. Ruffner	20	96	8	52	73.9	2.60
Lynchburg	Bedford	Chas. I. Meriwether	20	88	8	55	73.2	-----
Snowville	Pulaski	J. W. Stalmaker	28	90	12	48	66.9	12.50
Wytheville	Wythe	Howard Shriver	8	90	6	53	68.0	2.00
Near Wytheville	do	Rev. Jas. A. Brown	25	87	7	51	68.9	2.81
Averages							73.2	3.86
WEST VIRGINIA.								
Romney	Hampshire	W. H. McDowell	19	96	9	48	73.1	-----
Weston	Lewis	B. Owen	3, 22	87	7	45	69.1	-----
Cabell C. H.	Cabell	C. L. Roffe	19, 29	91	7	40	68.2	5.30
Averages							70.1	5.30
NORTH CAROLINA.								
G. Idsboro'	Wayne	E. W. Adams, A. M.	21, 22	101	7, 8, 9	66	81.2	6.00
Raleigh	Wake	Miss M. H. Taylor	21, 22, 23, 25	98	{ 2, 8, 10, 11 }	60	79.1	-----
Oxford	Granville	W. R. Hicks, M. D.	21	.97	7	60	78.5	3.35
Albemarle	Stanley	F. J. Krow	29	97	16	52	74.6	4.78
Asheville	Buncombe	E. J. Aston	20	85	16, 18	57	68.5	6.40
Do.	do	J. T. E. Hardy, M. D.	{ 19, 20, 28, 30 }	80	16	50	67.1	-----
Chapel Hill	Orange	David S. Patrick	28	96	11, 14	64	77.5	-----
Averages							75.2	5.13
SOUTH CAROLINA.								
Aiken	Barnwell	John H. Cornish	30	94	15, 16	64	77.4	3.72
GEORGIA.								
Atlanta	Fulton	F. Deckner & Son	1, 21	93	12	52	73.3	2.48
Macon	Bibb	Miss S. M. Proctor	22	98	16	64	75.0	3.58
Berne	Camden	H. L. Hillyer	20	92	15	65	76.6	-----
Penfield	Greene	S. P. Sanford	30	94	16	62	77.0	2.61
Averages							75.5	2.89
ALABAMA.								
Opelika	Lee	Miss Ella B. Shields	30	96	16	63	79.0	4.69
Carlowville	Dallas	H. L. Alison	21, 22	94	{ 6, 14 }	70	74.2	3.54
Fish River	Baldwin	W. J. Van Kirk	18, 20, 30	88	{ 15, 16 }	16	68	-----
Averages							76.6	4.12
FLORIDA.								
Port Orange	Volusia	Mrs. J. M. Hawks	29, 30	90	{ 5, 10, 11, 15, 23 }	73	79.6	-----
Jacksonville	Duval	A. S. Baldwin	30	97	9	70	80.2	7.66
Ocala	Marion	Edward Barker	30	98	4	70	-----	-----

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for June—Continued.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
FLORIDA—Contin'd.				o		o	o	
Chattahoochie	Gadsden	M. Martin	21	95	5	67	81.0	4.50
Averages.....							80.3	6.08
TEXAS.								
Lavaca.....	Calhoun.....	L. D. Heaton	25, 26, 30	92	1	70	80.0	7.50
Austin	Travis	J. Van Nostrand	30	90	10	69	79.0	2.34
Clinton	De Witt.....	A. C. White, M. D. ..	25, 26	91	4	68	80.8	2.20
Averages.....							79.9	4.01
MISSISSIPPI.								
Natchez	Adams	Wm. McCary	30	86	4	63	76.2	5.02
Marion C. H.	Lauderdale	Thos. W. Florer	28, 29, 30	100	16	58	74.8	1.00
Averages.....							75.5	3.01
TENNESSEE.								
Elizabethhton	Carter	Charles H. Lewis	21, 29	90	15	46	71.1	5.90
Tusculum College	Green	S. S. and Rev. W. S. Doak	27	87	12	55	73.1	3.90
Lookout Mountain	Hamilton	C. C. Carpenter	30	90	6	59	74.7	
Clarksville	Montgomery	Prof. W. M. Stewart	19	89	6, 7, 15	55	70.2	4.40
Trenton	Gibson	W. T. Grigsby	19	96	7	50	74.1	3.80
Memphis	Shelby	Ed. Goldsmith	29	96	6, 7, 15	59	76.2	3.60
Averages.....							73.2	4.32
KENTUCKY.								
Pine Grove	Clark	Sam'l Martin, M. D. ..	19	90	6	52	71.1	4.74
Lexington	Fayette	Newton Williams	19	89	6, 7	54	71.1	5.84
Danville	Boyle	O. Beatty	18	90	6	55	73.7	4.69
Louisville	Jefferson	Mrs. L. Young	19, 27	91	6	44	71.8	5.18
Averages.....							71.9	5.11
OHIO.								
Steubenville	Jefferson	Jos. B. Doyle	20, 27	85	7	48	71.0	4.01
Painesville	Lake	E. J. Ferris	18	82	7	42	62.3	5.63
Gilmore	Tuscarawas	Samuel M. Moore	26	94	5, 6	50	70.2	5.01
Milnersville	Guernsey	Rev. D. Thompson	19, 26	88	5	48	69.1	6.31
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Hyde	18	85	6	43	64.2	3.52
Gallipolis	Gallia	A. P. Rodgers	19	90	8	49	69.4	5.03
Kelley's Island	Erie	Geo. C. Huntington	29	81	6	50	67.1	6.07
Sandusky	do	Thomas Neill	18, 27	85	7	48	66.4	6.90
North Fairfield	Huron	O. Burras	27	82	5	47	67.0	7.25
Carson	do	Mrs. M. M. Marsh	27	86	6, 8	50	67.7	6.92
Gambier	Knox	C. D. Leggett	3, 20, 29	78	5, 6, 7, 8	50	63.0	
Westerville	Franklin	Prof. Jno. Haywood	19	88	6	48	68.8	3.98
North Bass	Ottawa	Geo. K. Morton, M. D.	27	90	6	49	66.3	4.87
Marion	Marion	H. A. True, M. D.	27	87	15	44	66.7	4.15
Hillsboro'	Highland	J. McD. Mathews	26, 27	83	6	47	67.5	4.17
Toledo	Lucas	John Trembly, M. D.	27	88	6	42	66.6	8.25
Bowling Green	Wood	John Clarke	18	93	5	48	69.6	10.07
Kenton	Hardin	C. H. Smith, M. D.	26	94	7	55	72.6	8.38
Urbana University	Champaign	M. G. Williams	19	86	6, 7	50	68.8	2.49
Bethel	Clermont	Geo. W. Crane	19	90	14	37	70.2	3.50
Jacksonburg	Butler	L. B. Owsley, M. D.	19	88	7	50	69.1	3.99
Mt. Auburn Inst	Hamilton	Prof. S. A. Norton	19	88	5	54	72.6	4.45

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for June—Continued.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
OHIO—Continued.								
Cincinnati	Hamilton	R. C. Phillips	20	92	7	54	73.0	3.60
College Hill	do	John W. Hammitt ..	19	94	7, 8	52	72.8	2.25
Averages							68.4	5.25
MICHIGAN.								
Monroe City	Monroe	Miss H. I. Whelpley ..	18	88	6	46	66.0	4.89
Alpena	Alpena	J. W. Paxton	28, 30	65	6	41	51.7	5.08
State Ag. College	Ingham	Prof. R. C. Kedzie ..	2	84	5	44	64.5	4.40
Litchfield	Hillsdale	R. Bullard	18	84	5	46	64.4	10.05
Grand Rapids	Kent	E. S. Holmes, D. D. S ..	29	88	6	38	65.0	.....
Old Mission	Grand Traverse	C. P. Avery	2	80	6	37	58.8	5.50
Northport	Leelanau	Rev. Geo. N. Smith ..	2, 3	82	5	36	55.9	7.38
Muskegon	Muskegon	H. A. Pattison	3, 19	84	5	48	64.6	2.40
Otsego	Allegan	Milton Chase, M. D. ..	8, 29	84	4	48	64.0	.....
Copper Falls	Keewenaw	S. H. Whittlesey, M. D ..	28	72	5	33	52.3	1.90
Ontonagon	Ontonagon	Edwin Ellis M. D. ..	2, 3, 7, 8	80	14	44	57.4	.....
Averages							60.4	5.20
INDIANA.								
Vevay	Switzerland	Chas. G. Boerner ..	19	90	7, 8	51	69.9	4.54
Mount Carmel	Franklin	{ J. A. Applegate and daughter. }	25	92	5, 6, 15	50	70.8	2.85
Muncie	Delaware	G. W. H. Kemper, M. D ..	19, 25, 26	90	5	47	69.6	4.10
Spiceland	Henry	Wm. Dawson ..	19	91	5, 6	49	69.9	4.25
Columbia City	Whitley	{ Dr. F. and Miss L. }	19	94	6, 16	48	71.1	10.38
Jalape	Grant	{ McCoy. }	26	89	5	44	67.7	3.00
Knightstown	Rush	Albert C. Irwin ..						
Indianapolis	Marion	D. Deem ..	19	89	5	49	68.9	4.30
La Porte	La Porte	J. V. Woolen, M. D. ..	19, 27	86	5	46	68.5	4.37
Rensselaer	La Porte	Fred. J. Andrew ..	27	83	5	48	65.1	10.20
Merom	Jasper	J. H. Loughridge ..	19	90	5	46	69.2	4.00
New Harmony	Sullivan	Thomas Holmes ..	19	91	15	52	71.1	4.75
Harveysburg	Posey	John Chappellsmit ..	19	90	5, 6	56	73.0	5.13
Averages	Fountain	B. C. Williams, M. D. ..	19, 25	92	5	50	70.9	6.00
							6.97	5.22
ILLINOIS.								
Chicago	Cook	J. G. Langguth, jr. ..	19	84	6	49	65.8	5.03
Near Chicago	do	Samuel Brookes ..	19	85	4	45	64.8	.....
Evanston	do	Prof. Oliver Marcy ..	19	84	4, 5	45	63.0	9.96
Marengo	McHenry	J. W. James ..	3, 19, 29	83	6, 16	42	61.7	7.29
Effingham	Effingham	Wesley Thompson ..	19	94	15	52	73.9	8.36
King's Mills	Kane	{ Mr. and Mrs. A. }	19	83	5	46	64.4	7.81
Louisville	Clay	{ Spaulding. }						
Golconda	Pope	D. H. Chase, M. D. ..	19	90	5	52	72.0	6.40
Sandwich	DeKalb	Wm. V. Eldredge ..	25	96	5	40	70.2	4.00
Ottawa	La Salle	N. E. Ballou, M. D. ..	8	90	6	48	67.2	7.57
Pana	Christian	Mrs. E. H. Merwin ..	3	89	6, 15	52	66.5	6.28
Winnebago	Christian	Thos. Finley, M. D. ..	19	89	14, 15	52	70.7	3.10
Rochelle	Ogle	J. W. & Miss Tolman ..	29	85	5	45	64.0	4.01
Wyanet	Bureau	Daniel Carey ..	29	88	5	50	67.1	.....
Tiskilwa	do	E. S. & Miss Phelps ..	19	84	6	44	66.3	9.96
Elmira	Stark	Verry Aldrich ..	20, 24, 29	88	5, 6, 7	44	66.9	.....
Springfield	Sangamon	G. M. Brinkerhoff ..	19, 28	89	11	46	69.4	.....

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for June—Continued.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
ILLINOIS—Contin'd.								
Loami.....	Sangamon.....	Timothy Dudley.....	25	88	5	53	71.1	3.65
Dubois.....	Washington.....	Wm. C. Spencer.....	20	90	7, 15	48	70.3	4.30
South Pass.....	Union.....	H. C. Freeman.....	20	94	5, 15	54	75.2	.....
Lombard University.....	Knox.....	Prof. W. Livingston.....	3, 28	80	5	50	68.7	8.88
Manchester.....	Scott.....	Dr. J. & C. W. Grant.....	25	90	14	48	70.3	4.82
Mount Sterling.....	Brown.....	Rev. A. Duncan.....	19, 25	87	5	50	68.4	.....
Andalusia.....	Rock Island.....	E. H. Bowman, M. D.....	19	84	5	59	67.7	.....
Augusta.....	Hancock.....	S. B. Mead, M. D.....	19	85	6	53	70.4	8.13
Warsaw.....	do.....	B. Whitaker.....	19	89	5	46	69.3	5.90
Averages.....							68.3	6.73
WISCONSIN.								
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Jacob Lips.....	2	82	5	43	58.1	8.15
Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.....	G. Moeller.....	3	85	5	42	60.6	10.90
Hingham.....	do.....	Jno. De Lyser.....	29	90	6	35	60.8	.....
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	I. A. Lapham, LL.D.....	29	85	6	40	59.5	7.67
Geneva.....	Walworth.....	W. H. Whiting.....	29	85	5	44	64.2	4.63
Embarrass.....	Waupaca.....	E. Everett Breed.....	3, 28	80	6	40	59.1	.....
Madison.....	Dane.....	W. W. Daniels.....	3	79	5	48	62.6	6.24
Edgerton.....	Rock.....	Henry J. Shints.....	28	87	5	49	64.9	8.80
New Lisbon.....	Juneau.....	J. L. Dungan.....	28, 29	87	6	45	63.9	.....
Bayfield.....	Bayfield.....	Andrew Tate.....	3	82	5	38	56.2	.....
Averages.....							61.0	7.73
MINNESOTA.								
Afton.....	Washington.....	{ Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Babcock	29	87	5	41	62.7	3.30
St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Rev. A. B. Paterson.....	3	89	5	47	64.4	2.22
Minneapolis.....	Hennepin.....	Wm. Cheney.....	30	86	5	47	64.4	3.55
Sibley.....	Sibley.....	{ C. W. & C. E. Woodbury	3	86	5	37	63.5	1.81
New Ulm.....	Brown.....	Charles Roos.....	3	87	5	46	65.2	2.52
Madelia.....	Watowwan.....	W. W. Murphy.....	3	90	5	44	65.9	3.05
Averages.....							64.4	2.74
IOWA.								
Clinton.....	Clinton.....	Dr. J. P. Farnsworth.....	30	88	16	48	66.7	5.80
Davenport.....	Scott.....	D. S. Sheldon.....	19	81	6	46	66.6	11.89
Waukon.....	Allamakee.....	E. M. Hancock.....	18	86	5	47	63.6	.....
Dubuque.....	Dubuque.....	Asa Horr, M. D.....	29	87	6	50	68.8	4.68
Monticello.....	Jones.....	M. M. Moulton.....	10	87	5	48	67.2	6.05
Fort Madison.....	Lee.....	Dan'l McCready.....	19	88	15	52	70.8	4.61
Guttenberg.....	Clayton.....	Jas. P. Dickerson.....	3, 11, 30	84	6	41	63.2	.....
Mount Vernon.....	Linn.....	Prof. A. Collins.....	28	84	6	43	65.8	.....
Iowa City.....	Johnson.....	Prof. T. S. Parvin.....	3	85	15	47	66.1	7.42
Independence.....	Buchanan.....	Geo. Warne, M. D.....	28	85	5	47	65.5	8.95
Near Independence.....	do.....	Mrs. D. B. Wheaton.....	30	90	5	44	66.7	11.50
Waterloo.....	Black Hawk.....	T. Steed.....	1, 28	86	5	46	65.7	5.15
Vinton.....	Benton.....	James Wood.....	3, 12	85	4	48	67.0	10.90
Rockford.....	Floyd.....	H. Wadey.....	29	87	5, 15	50	66.7	.....
Algona.....	Kossuth.....	I. H. Warren.....	30	82	14	45	66.5	.....
Near Algona.....	do.....	Ph. Dorweiler.....	30	85	4	42	63.4	.....
Rolfe.....	Pocahontas.....	Oscar I. Strong.....	18	93	4	43	67.0	5.35
Fontanelle.....	Adair.....	A. F. Bryant.....	28, 30	86	14	49	68.6	8.13

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for June—Continued.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
IOWA—Continued.								
Grant City.	Sac.	Mr. and Mrs. Miller.	18, 28, 30	92	4	42	67.3	4.43
Logan.	Harrison	Jacob F. Stern.	28	81	5	35	63.4	9.00
Woodbine	do	M. E. & R. Witter.	3	86	4	46	67.8	-----
Averages.								
MISSOURI.								
St. Louis University.	St. Louis.	Rev. F. H. Stuntebeck	19	92	5, 15	56	72.1	6.02
Allenton	do	A. Fendler, M. D.	19	91	6	48	68.4	8.14
Hematite	Jefferson	John M. Smith	19	91	7	55	73.1	5.45
Rolla	Phelps	Homer Ruggles	19	88	15	46	68.0	6.09
Jefferson City	Cole	Nicolas de Wyly	19	86	5	50	69.0	-----
Hermitage	Hickory	Dr. W. Moore	18	90	5	48	69.0	6.25
Bolivar	Polk	James A. Race	19	86	15	50	72.3	3.80
Warrensburg	Johnson	J. E. Pollock	28	90	14	56	73.6	7.67
Harrisonville	Cass	John Christian	22	88	14	50	69.5	8.29
St. Joseph	Buchanan	Rev. Henry Bullard	12, 18, 19	84	4, 6, 7, 16	54	71.1	10.65
Oregon	Holt	William Kaucher	18, 19, 29	85	15	49	69.4	7.49
Averages.								
KANSAS.								
Atchison	Atchison	Dr. H. B. & Miss Horn	17, 18	89	4, 5	52	69.9	7.75
Olatha	Johnson	W. Beckwith	3	89	14	51	68.3	9.40
Paola	Miami	L. D. Walrad	20	90	15	44	70.4	6.30
Holton	Jackson	Jas. Watters, M. D.	28, 29	92	4	52	67.5	-----
Le Roy	Coffey	J. G. Shoemaker	10	96	5	48	72.0	8.60
Neosho Falls	Woodson	Mrs. E. W. Groesbeck	28	86	14	48	60.3	8.80
Manhattan	Riley	Prof. B. F. Mudge	28	86	14	46	66.4	8.85
Council Grove	Morris	A. Woodworth, M.D.	18, 19	86	5, 14	57	71.6	5.95
Averages.								
NEBRASKA.								
Dakota	Dakota	H. H. Brown	3	90	14	55	65.7	-----
Omaha Mission	Omaha Reserve	Rev. Wm. Hamilton	3, 30	89	9	48	67.1	4.75
Elkhorn	Washington	John S. Bowen	3, 12, { 18, 28	84	5	49	67.1	-----
De Soto	do	Charles Seltz	18	86	5	42	65.8	7.13
Fontanelle	do	Henry Gibson	18	88	14	48	67.6	-----
Bellevue	Sarpy	Mrs. E. E. Caldwell	3, 18	84	4	51	69.6	4.80
Glendale	Cass	Dr. A. L. & Miss Child	17	90	4	48	68.7	9.05
Nebraska City	Otoe	I. M. Pittenger	18, 19, { 24, 28	81	15	52	70.0	8.88
Peru	Nemaha	J. M. McKenzie	29	89	14	51	69.5	-----
Decatur	Burt	Dr. S. C. Case	30	90	4	46	67.0	-----
Averages.								
UTAH TERRITORY.								
Coalville	Summit	Thos. Bullock	14, 22	88	1	46	65.1	-----
CALIFORNIA.								
Monterey	Monterey	C. A. Canfield, M. D.	28	83	1	46	62.8	0.03
Watsonville	Sta. Cruz	A. J. Compton	26	80	6	56	64.2	-----
Vacaville	Solano	J. C. Simmons	28	99	6	56	72.8	-----
Averages.								
MONTANA TER.								
Deer Lodge City	Deer Lodge	Granville Stewart	30	92	3, 7	44	64.6	1.00

NOTES ON THE WEATHER—JUNE, 1869.

Lisbon, Me.—Faint aurora 6th; apple blossoms 7th; cool, damp June.
Steuben, Me.—Frosts 9th, 10th; wet, cloudy, cold June.

West Waterville, Me.—Apples full bloom 4th; slight frosts, 8th, 9th, 10th. No entirely clear day in June.

Gardiner, Me.—Auroras 6th, 12th, 16th, 29th; frosts in low grounds 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th; average June temperature for 33 years 63.8° , in 1829, 60.8° , 1869, 60.89° ; average rain fall 3.2 inches, this year 5.5 inches.

Norway, Me.—Splendid aurora 6th, streamers from every part of the heavens to the zenith, where they piled up in masses and obscured the stars; could read time of my watch at 11.30 p. m. by its light.

Cornish, Me.—Firefly 7th; blackberry blossoms 13th; ripe strawberries 19th; Clinton grape blossoms 21st, Hartford prolific 26th, Concord 27th, Diana 30th.

Cornishville, Me.—Aurora 4th; frost 6th; June average temperature for 40 years 61.66° , in 1869, 64.89° .

Stratford, N. H.—Cherry blossoms 3d to 5th; apple 6th.

North Barnstead, N. H.—Thunder showers and hail large as grapes 11th.

Goffstown Center, N. H.—Aurora 6th, 25th; month cold and wet, no heavy thunder or sharp lightning in June.

Lunenburg, Vt.—Frosts 7th, 8th; wet, cold month; crops two weeks late.

Randolph, Vt.—First five days warm; light frost 7th; coldest June in five years.

West Charlotte, Vt.—Apple blossoms 3d; frost 7th; brilliant auroras at 4 a. m. 15th, 20th, 26th, 27th, and at 7 p. m. 19th, and bright red 4 a. m. 20th, and at 8 p. m. 23d; wild strawberries ripe 24th; month cold; vegetation almost at a stand still.

Panton, Vt.—Brilliant aurora, slight frost 7th; faint auroral light 23d.

Kingston, Mass.—Splendid auroral belt from east to west a little south of zenith 29th. Rain on 19 days in June.

Topsfield, Mass.—Aurora 6th; drought, wells failing 20th. Rain latter part of month revived crops.

New Bedford, Mass.—Tulip tree blossoms 19th, locust 21st. Haying began 30th.

Worcester, Mass.—Auroras 6th, 7th, 29th, and 30th.

Lunenburg, Mass.—June average temperature for thirty years 66.24° , 1868, 66.74° , 1869, 65.71° .

Amherst, Mass.—Aurora 30th. June was alternate sunshine and showers—rain on thirty days.

Richmond, Mass.—Heavy rain and freshet 28th. June cool and rainy.

Williams College, Mass.—Laurel blooming 24th. Fine auroral arch 29th, aurora 30th.

Newport, R. I.—Severe rain 28th, at Tiverton, sixteen miles north-northeast, tempest with hail large as pullet's eggs, doing much damage.

Middletown, Ct.—Bright auroras 6th, 30th; severe thunder storms with much hail 8th, 28th; that of 8th visible here till 11th.

Colebrook, Ct.—Succession of thunder storms 28th, great freshet, roads impassable; trains stopped over a week.

Moriches, N. Y.—Damp, cloudy month; few drying days.

South Hartford, N. Y.—Copious rains; very cool.

Garrison's N. Y.—Streams of auroral cloud moving sixty miles per hour from east to west 30th.

Glasco, N. Y.—Beautiful aurora at 9 p. m. on 6th.

North Hammond, N. Y.—Cloudy, cold June; rain on fourteen days.

Leyden, N. Y.—Auroras 6th, 12th. This is “the rainy June,” cold, but no frosts; rainy, but no electric displays; 1.74 inches more rain than June, 1868, and 4.89° colder.

South Trenton, N. Y.—Coldest June in ten years; rain on fourteen days, and only two days pleasant sunshine.

Cazenovia, N. Y.—Diffuse aurora 6th; frosts 7th, 9th.

Depauwille, N. Y.—Auroras 12th, 16th; bees swarm 27th; month 5° lower than June average of five years, and 9° lower than in 1865.

Palermo, N. Y.—Aurora 6th; frost 7th; rain on twenty-one days.

Tioga, N. Y.—Frost visible on boards 9th; no damage.

Himrods, N. Y.—Faint aurora 6th; white frost 9th; no damage.

Little Genesee, N. Y.—Cool, wet month; light frosts 6th, 17th.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Strawberries ripe 21st. Mean temperature 31° lower than in twelve years; excess of rain 2.75 inches.

Newark, N. J.—June average temperature only 68°; above that for twenty-five years; no extreme, but uniformly high. Rain fall only exceeded four times in twenty-five years.

New Germantown, N. J.—Aurora 6th; wheat harvest 30th.

Newfield, N. J.—Wheat headed 1st; haying began 16th. Rain on sixteen days; month very variable.

Greenwich, N. J.—Rose bugs 1st; orchard grass cut 2d, clover 17th, wheat 28th; faint auroras 6th, 8th; apples ripe 27th.

Vineland, N. J.—First ten days rather cool, rest warm.

Fallsington, Pa.—Aurora 6th; damp, uncertain hay weather.

Horseham, Pa.—Bright aurora all night 6th. June warm, very wet; but little hay made.

Plymouth Meeting, Pa.—Haying began 28th. After 20th frequent showers, heavy thunder, vivid lightning, but little wind.

Dyberry, Pa.—Strawberries ripe 6th; slight frosts 7th, 9th.

Factoryville, Pa.—Numerous auroral patches and streamers 6th.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Rain on 14 days, seven thunder showers.

Carlisle, Pa.—Grapes in full bloom 11th; first clover cut 16th; barley 24th.

Fountain Dale, Pa.—Aurora 5th; strawberries ripe 6th. First half of June decidedly cool.

Tioga, Pa.—First fifteen days cold, remainder warmer; coldest June in ten years; rain nearly every day.

Grampian Hills, Pa.—Wheat heading 5th; frost 7th, little damage. Last half of June very wet.

Franklin, Pa.—Bright aurora 6th; slight frost 7th.

Connellsburg, Pa.—White frost 7th; temperature at sunrise 36°.

Woodlawn, Md.—Aurora 6th; white frost in valleys, 7th, 9th.

Bacon's Castle, Va.—White aurora 8th; haying began 16th, first seventeen-year locusts 25th; ripe blackberries 27th; hottest June known here.

Comorn, Va.—Laurel (*kalmia*) blossoms 3d; elder 18th; harvest began 21st.

Lexington, Va.—Strawberries ripe 1st; cut clover 21st; wheat 28th.

Wytheville, Va.—June warmer than usual, last part rather dry; harvesting 26th, a week earlier than usual.

Albemarle, N. C.—Terrific gale and thunder; rain horizontal 22d; Scuppernong grape just in bloom.

Penfield, Ga.—Storm from southwest 14th; blew down trees, fences, &c.; katydids 28th; always appear between 17th and 28th.

Opelika, Ala.—Blackberries ripe 1st; figs 8th; watermelons 24th; peaches and nectarines 27th.

Natchez, Miss.—No clear days; twenty cloudy, ten rainy.

Elizabethton, Tenn.—Uncommon amount of rainy weather, especially latter part of month.

Memphis, Tenn.—Aurora low in north 6th; ripe plums and blackberries 14th.

Steubenville, Ohio.—Light frost 7th; thunder shower, hail, 14th.

Kelley's Island, Ohio.—Black locust blossoms 19th; aurora 28th; Catawba grape blossoming 30th.

Westerville, Ohio.—Numerous spots on sun 2d; twenty-five to thirty-five, some groups, 4th; groups and three large 9th; numerous and some large 10th, 11th; seven, only one large, 14th; twelve 15th; nine, all small, 16th; a dozen 17th; quite a number, small, 19th; numbers and size increasing 22d, 23d; decreasing 30th.

Bowling Green, Ohio.—Unusual number of showers and electrical displays in June.

Urbana, Ohio.—Frost 7th; mean temperature two degrees below average; rain two inches less than average.

Jacksonburg, Ohio.—Thunder storm 9th; prostrated trees, &c.; fall barley cut 22d; wheat 29th.

Alpena, Mich.—White frost 8th; light frost 17th; aurora 16th; corn planted on 1st, an inch high 30th.

Litchfield, Mich.—White frost 6th, injured beans, &c. Nearly one-third of a year's rain-fall this June; cellars flooded that were never flooded before.

Northport, Mich.—Frost 6th, doing some damage on east side of bay; ice one-half inch thick. June never so wet in twenty years.

Old Mission, Mich.—Frost 6th, killed tomatoes; apple blossoms 7th; slight frost 25th.

Otsego, Mich.—Rain nearly every day in June.

Vera, Ind.—Cut grass 18th; wheat 22d; work delayed by rains.

Spiceland, Ind.—Frost 6th, no hurt. With 200-power counted spots on sun; 215 1st, 225 2d, 135 6th; and with 100-power, 124 7th, 75 10th, 21 14th, 27 16th, 65 19th, 192 24th.

Columbia City, Ind.—Gale and thunder storm 18th, much damage.

Knightstown, Ind.—Light frost 6th; ripe strawberries, wheat in head 8th.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Slight frosts 6th and 7th; aurora 19th; harvest 30th. Colorado bugs injuring potatoes, and traveling slowly eastward.

King's Mills, Ill.—Rainiest June in twenty years.

Ottawa, Ill.—Deluging thunder storms from 21st to 28th; great freshet, drowning corn and washing away gardens on low grounds.

Winnebago, Ill.—Slight frost 4th; month 4.28° below average of eleven years, and 8.20° below June, 1867, the warmest in eleven years. Rain 3.14 inches more than average of eleven years.

Tiskilwa, Ill.—June very wet; unequaled since June, 1844.

Elmira, Ill.—Light frost 6th. Rain on 17 days; fences, bridges swept away by freshets.

Andalusia, Ill.—Rain almost every day from 10th to 27th.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Thermometer at 33° at sunrise 6th; tender vegetables injured. Coldest June in eighteen years— 0.40° below June, 1859, and 7.75° colder than June, 1858, the coldest and the warmest June of that period.

Plymouth, Wis.—Thunder showers, with hail, 19th, 22d, 29th. Month cool and wet: 5.4 inches more rain than June average of five years.

Hingham, Wis.—The muddiest roads seen here, in June, in twenty-one years.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Greatest rain-fall ever measured here in June, and, except August, 1851, (9.03 inches,) and May, 1858, (8.51 inches,) in any

other month, and more than double the June average (3.734 inches) of twenty-six years.

Emarrass, Wis.—Frosts 6th, (nipped tender vegetables,) 11th.

New Lisbon, Wis.—Light frost 5th; severe—and aurora—6th. June had one clear day, four without rain, seven rain all day, rain on twenty-six days; floods cover the earth.

Afton, Minn.—Light frost 5th; severe hail-storm from northwest 12th; some measured 1.5 inch diameter by one-half inch thick.

St. Paul, Minn.—But few warm days till 27th; light frost 16th; many rains, yet only three Junes in eleven had less rain.

Sibley, Minn.—Frosts 5th, 6th, 15th; little damage.

Clinton, Iowa.—Aurora 6th; very heavy rain and hail 17th.

Monticello, Iowa.—June wet; a few hot days, but generally cool.

Fort Madison, Iowa.—In 1868, rain-fall April 7.51 inches; May, 9.84; June, 2.13=19.48 inches. In 1869, April, 3.36; May, 4.68; June, 4.61=12.65 inches.

Guttenberg, Iowa.—Frosts 5th, 6th, 16th, the latter killing beans, &c.

Independence, Iowa.—Bright white aurora 6th; locust blossoms 7th; very wet; farmers suffering. Frost on high lands 6th.

Waterloo, Iowa.—No rain in first part; abundant toward close.

Rockford, Iowa.—Slight frost 5th; rain here; heavy hail east, 21st.

Algona, Iowa.—About 2 p. m. 19th thunder storm, with tornado from south, then west, then north-northwest, destroying trees, unroofing houses, &c.

Fontanelle, Iowa.—Frost 5th; nipped tender plants; aurora 6th.

Grant City, Iowa.—Wild rose 3d; slight frost 5th; aurora 6th; from 4 to 5 p. m. on 18th, thermometer 100°.

Allenton, Mo.—Month unusually wet, interfering with harvests.

Hematite, Mo.—Till 18th, cool and showery; 22d to 24th, hazy, and very heavy dews; 25th to 30th, showers, with much lightning and thunder. Wheat harvested and secured 17th to 24th.

Rolla, Mo.—Rains, mostly at night; on eighteen days three cloudy days.

Oregon, Mo.—Frost 5th, little damage; aurora 6th; fire-flies 10th; latter part inundations, floods, bridges swept away, and railroad trains stopped.

Burlington, Kansas.—Light frost 5th; cut wheat 21st; season and month rainy. May, 6.40 inches; June, 7.30; and since last January, 21.78 inches!

Neosho Falls, Kansas.—Faint aurora 6th. Very wet and cold June.

Manhattan, Kansas.—Heaviest rains ever known here 24th, 25th, 26th, doing much damage.

Council Grove, Kansas.—Not a clear, sunshiny day in June; atmosphere sunshiny but saturated with moisture; much thunder and lightning.

Dakota, Neb.—Frost, injuring vines, 5th; aurora 6th.

Elkhorn, Neb.—Frosts 5th, 9th; no damage. The wettest, coldest June in eleven years.

Fontanelle, Neb.—Frosts 4th, 13th, 14th; unusually cold, wet, frosts, but crops good.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Frost 5th, nipped some corn; severe thunder storm, with hail, 12th; some hail-stones weighed an ounce each.

Peru, Neb.—Hardest rain in seven years 19th, sweeping bridges, &c.; wettest June since 1858.

Decatur, Neb.—Red aurora 6th, streamers to the zenith.

Watsonville, Cal.—A month of unusual fog and high winds.

Vacaville, Cal.—On 27th the north wind, like the breath of a furnace, wilted vegetation, and the sun blistered and destroyed much fruit.

